THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931—VOL. XXIII, NO. 304

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

League Faces Solemn Hours

Britain Likes Typewriters

Rome Is Happy Over Grandi

Disarmament Goes Into Air

Germany Asks About Reducing

India Leaders Still See Hope

THE League of Nations sees the close of the most solemn week in its history. The Council, sitting at Paris, has struggled six days without finding a solution for the situation in Manchuria. Japan, after refusing to withdraw its troops at the Council's demand, has pushed its invasion steadily. Japan refuses in whole or in part every overture made that might in any way curb its freedom to deal with Manchuria and China as it sees fit—that might curb it from moving its troops at will. The League Council is brought face to face with these questions: What authority can it actually exercise? Will drastic action on its part prevent or provoke war? In allowing Japan to defy it is it bringing its own usefulness to an end? How tenaciously will nations hold together for what they believe to be the highest human right when commercial considerations endeavor to force themselves in? The world has felt it needed the League of Nations. Now the League of Nations needs the help of the right-thinking world.

¶ The American manufactured item hit hardest by Britain's emergency tariff law is—typewriters. Britain has been getting 94 per cent of its foreign supply from the United States. Next on the list come tools, vacuum cleaners, perfumery, cosmetics. Those typewriters are a tribute to the resourcefulness of the American. He can't always pronounce English words to the satisfaction of the Englishman, but he can turn out a typewriter that can spell them.

¶ Rome's newspapers exult over the visit of Foreign Minister Grandi to the United States. They see in the Washington conferences much progress toward disarmament and the settlements of reparations and debts. They see in the cordial receptions accorded the young statesman manifestation of the things on which all international cooperation must be based—a sympathy of aims and a tolerance of viewpoints between man and man.

¶ French Senator Henri de Jouvenel declares the February Disarmament Conference must give first attention to the air. In fact, he believes international control of air traffic and an international armed air force, supplemented by rail control, would practically solve the disarmament problem. He means these controls would prevent any army from doing the thing that makes it effective—would prevent it from mobilizing.

¶ Germany calls for an investigating committee under the Young plan and the shoe-pinching begins. Germany wishes to know how much France is prepared to reduce the reparations. France explains that it will reduce only as it has a corresponding reduction in its own debt to the United States. This might be called a perfect example of that diplomatic device the indirect question. Berlin asks Paris something—and both expect Washington to do the answering.

¶ The Round Table on India has accomplished much. Such is London's view, even though the communal minorities problem has not been solved nor federation details established. A coterie of influential men will probably carry on the conference in India, consulting various schools of thought. They ask the British Government for something that might enable their work to go far—for a statute insuring India responsibility at the center in the proposed Government.

¶ Peru asks every citizen to support President Luis Sanchez Cerro and the new Congress to go into office Dec. 8. General amnesty is granted all political offenders since the overthrow of former President Augusto B. Leguia in August, 1930. Señor Leguia and his three sons are charged with misuse of public funds. Whatever the court may find, one fact remains—the splendid harbors, highways and electric plants that make modern Peru were brought into existence by the impulsive, enterprising, capital-commanding Leguia.

¶ Paris anthropologists are excited over a new specimen found in a cave in France. It is the handle of a sling or propulsor finely carved from the antlers of a reindeer. The carver, the anthropologists say, lived 25,000 years ago. Modern man regards early man as having been a penurious pike, yet destiny held mighty moments in store for him. Could the inventor of the auto rank with the man who turned out the first stone ax? Could Fulton have been more excited over his steamboat than was the fellow who first hollowed out a tree trunk and found that it would swim the river with him inside? And what modern rapture could equal that of the cave-dweller who, having caught his idea from a rolling log, saw his world doubling in size because he had hacked out a wheel?

Missouri Man Flies Daily for Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21

THE 730th day of the long record of a flight a day for Dr. John D. Brock—two consecutive years of daily airplane flights—was started at the Kansas City Airport last Sunday when Dr. Brock took off with Mr. H. F. McElroy, city manager, as his passenger.

Dr. Brock began daily flying Nov. 10, 1929, and last summer Dr. Brock and Col. Ruby D. Garrett of this city visited every state capital in the United States by air. Dr. Brock has signatures in his log books attesting every flight he has made, that of President Hoover denoting the 697th consecutive day of flying.

Middle Europe Placed at Apex Of World's Aid

Solution of Problems of Austria and Hungary Key to Situation

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Since Austria was the source of the collapse which determined the German crisis, and afterward the British crisis, and even for a moment alarmed the United States which has large financial interests in Europe, it is of great importance that the situation in that country as well as in Hungary should be understood.

Undoubtedly both Austria and Hungary are in need of financial assistance from abroad. It is necessary that their currency should be kept stable and that inflation should be averted. Austria is making a gallant effort to balance its budget, but it should within the next few months, repay sums which will almost absorb its central bank holdings of gold and foreign values.

Moreover, Austria, in particular, requires a breaking down of the tariff walls which have been erected around it by its neighbors. It must have outlets. It is a small state and it cannot possibly live if it is confined to the narrow boundaries laid down by the peacemakers.

New Putsch Rumored

My own information is that this perilous economic situation is producing a dangerous political situation. It would not be surprising were there a new putsch of the Heimwehren led by Prince Starhemberg. The chiefs of the movement were left at liberty to continue their agitation, and to place in safety their arms, after the unsuccessful attempt of last September. They await only a fresh occasion.

Even the peasant population is stirring. There are animated meetings in upper and lower Austria, in Styria, in Carinthia, in the Tyrol, and in Vorarlberg. Radical demands are addressed to the Government.

As for Hungary, it is faced with serious financial difficulties. It, too, must pay large sums abroad and it possesses very small holdings of gold and foreign currency. Its budget was unbalanced, its trade depressed, and there is no export surplus. Long-term loans are needed.

Nevertheless the report of the financial committee of the League of Nations is less pessimistic than was anticipated. The indebtedness is considerable for a small country, but is not excessive provided proper measures are taken. Hungary is asked to restrict its imports and to control dealings in foreign exchange. The budget is being reduced. Certain state undertakings will be abandoned.

Situation in Hungary

Mr. Royall Tyler, who has acted as substitute for Mr. Jeremiah Smith has been appointed adviser; and an expert will be nominated by the Bank for International Settlements to help the National Bank. It will be necessary to extend the "standstill" agreements for another six months.

The situation is abnormal; and, once more, it is necessary that the neighboring countries should mitigate the restrictions on trade. Notably, Czechoslovakia is expected to show greater friendliness and it is to be observed that Count Apponyi and Mr. Beneš, representing Hungary and Czechoslovakia, have at last had official conversations.

The trouble is that there is a tendency to use bankruptcy, or impending bankruptcy, for political purposes—a sort of political "blackmail." It is probably true that both Hungary and Austria were badly treated when the Austro-Hungarian Empire was cut up. It is probably true that subsequent suspicions have thrown neighboring countries unduly on the defensive.

But it is also true that bankruptcy, or the menace of bankruptcy, has been employed to forward political aims and to intensify propaganda, with the result that still greater suspicion has been aroused. Nowhere would frankness and friendly relations do more to ameliorate the general position than in the countries of central Europe.

DAVIS LEAVES PHILIPPINES

MANILA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis sailed today for the United States on a leave of absence, from which he has intimated he may not return. Mr. George C. Butte, Vice Governor-General, will head the administration of the Philippines until Davis returns or his successor is appointed.

HINDU ENVOYS DEMAND PLEDGE OF HOME RULE

London Delegates Declare Degree of Responsibility Must Be Extensive

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21—Opinion has crystallized among Hindu delegates at the Round Table that India should obtain through the British Parliament its own statute of Westminster, indicating that India's future government will give Indians responsibility at the center.

These Hindus contend that a declaration to effect India's goals of responsible government will no longer suit them and they hold that provincial autonomy will be unworkable in their country unless specific guarantees are forthcoming that central responsibility will be conceded at the earliest possible moment. Moreover the degree of central responsibility must be substantial, although not all leading Hindu delegates are willing to go as far as Mahatma Gandhi has to say it must be complete.

This demand for a statute setting forth India's aims is prompted chiefly by belief on the part of Hindus that Conservative elements in the National Government here are liable to oppose the investment of central responsibility in Indian hands because of failure to settle the communal issue.

With a statute from Parliament insuring early introduction of central responsibility, Hindus hold that provincial autonomy will be readily operated in view of the anxiety of Indians to obtain central control as early as possible. But extreme and moderate Hindus alike declare provincial autonomy will be unsuccessful otherwise.

This broad Hindu policy clashes in no serious aspects with proposals the Government is reported to be considering. It is anticipated when the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, makes his statement he will indicate that while the Round Table has served a valuable purpose it was only intended to register the greatest possible measure of agreement on chief issues.

Agreement in this respect has not been reached on details of the federation or on the minorities issue. But in other respects Lord Sankey, chairman of the federal structure committee, contends that more agreement has been reached than is generally believed. But in Government circles it is now felt the time has come for introducing some machinery through which discussion on issues now before the Round Table may be continued in India.

It is thought that a coterie of representative influential men will form a nucleus for consultation with Indian opinion of various schools at each of the succeeding stages here and in India. Hindu delegates indicate such policy will go far to satisfy them, granted that the Government's intention as to central responsibility receives statutory effect.

Mexico Observes Its Anniversary By Civic Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21—The twenty-first anniversary of the Mexican revolution was observed yesterday with a great all-civic demonstration instead of the usual military parade.

Twenty-five thousand marchers, men, women and school children, paraded through the main thoroughfares of the city, to be reviewed by President Ortiz Rubio and members of his Cabinet from the balconies of the National Palace.

Instead of service uniforms and bayonets the paraders were composed almost entirely of men and women representing almost every branch of sport, dressed in appropriate costume.

Reform, cultural, several civic organizations and advocates of temperance formed part of the procession distributed in various groups in the long line of march.

The entire body fell into formation about the great square of the Plaza de la Constitution.

One by One, Claims for Beer Fall Before Facts and Figures

Absurdity of the Brewery as Absorber of Unemployment, Deficit Remover and Agriculture Promoter Shown by Data of Three Federal Departments

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—An investigation of facts and figures compiled in the Departments of Labor, of Commerce and of Agriculture show the absurdity of present wet claims that a restoration of beer would bring back prosperity. A formal investigation of these claims, in so far as they relate to the farmer, is already going on in the office of Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Walter Newton, President Hoover's personal secretary, has given out figures dealing with the number of jobs likely to be available if beer were restored. His figures show that the jobs would be comparatively few in number. Meanwhile the propaganda of wets continues unabated and it is certain that the new Congress will reecho with the campaign to get liquor back under cover of "relieving the economic depression."

After a detailed investigation of the economic side of the question here, the following conclusions are reached, and they may be verified by anyone who cares to go into the question at length:

In the nature of congressional operations, beer could not be restored in time to affect the current economic situation.

If the beer industry were restored, it probably would not provide, all factors considered, as many as 170,000 jobs, even if the saloon were restored entirely, and if the full quota of wet states in the pre-Volstead era continued wet in the new condition. But since even the most ardent wets decry the idea of a restoration of the old-time saloonkeeper, the number of jobs opened under the alternative dispensary system would be not more than 125,000. Against this there are today some 6,000,000 men looking for work!

Restoration of beer would not fill the deficit of the United States Treasury. Taxes collected on fermented liquors in 1918 amounted to only $126,285,000, and this was the high peak. The deficit reached $900,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 in the present fiscal year. The beer tax would unquestionably provide new revenue for the Government, but it is apparent that it could not come near to meet-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

CONTROL OF AIR TRAFFIC URGED TO BLOCK WARS

Move Put Within Scope of Arms Conference by de Jouvenel

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 21 — International control of air traffic and formation of an international air force are recommended in influential quarters here as definite accomplishments within the scope of next February's General Disarmament Conference.

Senator Henri de Jouvenel, formerly French delegate to the League of Nations, declares the "Disarmament Conference should fix its attention first on aerial transportation. We must come sooner or later to the internationalization of air forces." The same régime can gradually be extended to rail and maritime transportation, says M. de Jouvenel, and when this is done the disarmament problem will be practically solved since any mobilization would be rendered impossible.

M. de Jouvenel is president of the international congress to study disarmament which will meet here next Thursday and Friday. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood is one of the leading promoters of this meeting.

The scheme for internationalizing air traffic is not new, nor is that for organizing an international armed air force, but this is the first time the proposal has definitely been put forward as a possible item in the program for next February's conference.

A group of young French manufacturers, economists, aviators, financiers, lawyers and journalists, after two years of investigation, declares itself in favor of both projects. They advocate formation of an international air union to which the governments would delegate powers of policing the air and coördinating national transport systems, also the adoption of a convention for mutual air aid, constituting a permanent international air force placed at the disposal of the League of Nations for use in need.

This group claims its plan would result in great economies in the international aviation industry, and provide the most effective international armed force obtainable. It maintains that if its plan is adopted, it will eliminate any possibility of aerial bombardments and form a permanent basis for limitation of armaments.

PRESENT WAGE LEVEL FAVORED BY INDUSTRIES

New England Council Ballot to Be Used as Basis for Working Plan

A preponderance of representative business and industrial executives in New England favor maintaining wages, while reducing operating costs and stabilizing prices by altering antitrust laws, it was determined at the industrial session of the New England Conference which closed in Boston yesterday.

This opinion was brought out by use of "expression ballots" designed to obtain a cross-sectional view of current convictions to be used as a basis for developing a working plan to guide New England industry through the coming year.

Other suggestions which found favor included that of reducing tariffs case by case, scaling down war debts, extending the moratorium and establishing a national economic council of business and government executives to work toward broader lanes of coöperation.

Looking toward more profits in manufacturing, 40 of those voting favored lowering production costs, 28 were for new machinery of greater capacity, 21 were for revision of manufacturing layout, 25 favored new processes, new methods of shop management got 19 votes, 22 wanted to adopt the bonus or other wage incentive plans, 34 favored reduction of operating costs, 20 were for improved stores control, 8 for better factory lighting, 17 for increased safety work, 6 for new machinery for moving materials, and 34 favored extensive research for new products and improvements.

In planning for the future and considering ways to "minimize or forestall" the next widespread economic problem, 52 voters took the view that each employer accept definite responsibility for providing maximum possible security of employment for his stable force, only one voter being opposed to this course. Thirty voters favored setting up reserves to help maintain weekly income of the stable force during times of stress; eight being opposed. Thirty-eight were for reserving public works construction to provide employment when work was scarce. The idea of restricting the use of labor-saving machinery to increase employment received little support, only one voting for it as against 44 opposed.

To enable New England industry and business to make better progress, 30 ayes and 6 nays met the proposal that antitrust laws should be modified to allow firms to cooperate in price coöperation, and a large majority favored modification to allow standardization of discounts, to allow standardization of reserve accounting, and to stop "cut-throat" competition.

A resolution was passed indorsing New England Diaries, Inc., single farm-owned, coöperative marketing association organized to control the production end of the milk business. The recreational group voted to ask the Highway Commission and other authorities to develop plans for the special treatment of trunk-line highways at state boundary lines.

Electrical Workers in Philadelphia Send Out Men to Drum Up New Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Believing that charity is no substitute for work, and that there is plenty of work that could be done right now if it could be "brought to the surface," the Philadelphia section of the Electrical Guild of North America this week initiated a movement to canvass the city to find jobs for its men.

On Nov. 16, four crews of skilled electricians started the canvass. Each man had undergone a course in salesmanship, under the auspices of the Electrical Unemployment Cooperative Committee, beforehand. They carry cards of identification and each has a defined territory, mapped out by the committee. Their work is to sell the idea of attending to small electrical jobs now.

"It was agreed that no progress would be made unless positive steps were taken to make more work that would not ordinarily come to the surface," said Mr. George J. Siedler, secretary of the guild, in explaining the plan.

"It was agreed that a great potential reservoir of such work existed in the homes and business places of Philadelphia where untold numbers of small jobs, mostly repairing and restoring, had been neglected, mainly because owners were uncertain how to handle them and believed them too small to warrant calling in an electrical expert."

The men have been well received, Mr. Siedler said today, and are bringing in a number of prospects, which, in turn are handed over to contractors. These contractors employ only men on the union list of unemployed, and each man awaits his turn. The man who brings in the name of a prospect does not get the job, necessarily, but by bringing in the prospective work, he thereby hastens his own turn at employment, at the same time he is helping his fellow worker, Mr. Siedler explained.

The idea for the plan originated from the national headquarters of the guild at Washington, in cooperation with the national union headquarters, according to Mr. Siedler, and was given to the guild office here only as an idea. All details were worked out here by a committee with representatives from the guild, the International Electrical Workers and Operators and the independent electrical contractors.

The guild is at present training four more crews, of six men each, for the canvassing work, and as fast as these men are trained and set out for the field work, other unemployed electricians will be trained.

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BRITISH TARIFF FAILS TO CAUSE DUTY RISE IN U. S.

Tax of 50 P. C. Hits Some American Goods but No Counter Act Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — The opinion prevailed in official circles here today that the increase in British tariffs will have comparatively small effect on American exports and that despite some agitation to raise American rates still higher in retaliation, nothing will come of it.

Senator Reed Smoot (R.) of Utah, sponsor of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in the Senate, ridiculed the idea that any legislation to increase duties would be passed.

Mr. Frank X. Eble, Commissioner of Customs, announced, on the basis of information just received from London, that British tariff increases had been imposed on no articles affected by the countervailing duty clauses of the American tariff.

Under these clauses the tariff on certain articles, including automobiles, bicycles, paperboard, coal, and gunpowder, are automatically raised in the United States if tariffs on these commodities are increased abroad.

Accordingly Mr. Eble stated that no automatic increases under the Smoot-Hawley tariff would take effect. At an earlier conference this morning Mr. Seymour Lowman, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, had indicated that retaliatory raises against English goods might have to be imposed.

With some important exceptions goods bought by England from the United States consist of raw materials or unfinished products on which it is unlikely that any tariff increase will be imposed On the other hand, a considerable export trade is done in machinery and equipment like typewriters and vacuum cleaners, and these will be affected by the new tariff.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21—Import duties amounting to 50 per cent of the values are announced under the new abnormal importations dumping act. These duties take effect next Wednesday. They apply to most of the lighter classes of manufactured and partly manufactured goods.

Among the articles included are a number of specified forms of pottery, glassware, metal furniture, cutlery, tools, vacuum cleaners, radio sets, typewriters, hosiery, woolens, linens, packing paper, motorcar and motorcycle tires, linoleum, rubber heels, and perfumery. The chief eligible manufactured articles excluded are iron, steel, nonferrous metals, wood, timber, silk other than hosiery, chemicals, dyes, leather, oils, fats, vehicles and machinery other than typewriters, and tools.

Italian-Americans Told by Grandi To Be Good Citizens

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Americans of Italian extraction can best show their natural affection for Italy, Signor Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, asserts, by being loyal citizens of the United States.

Speaking in the name of his country and of Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, at a dinner in his honor given by the Sons of Italy last night, Signor Grandi emphasized that Americans of Italian extraction are Americans, not Italians. People in Italy wish them to be the best of America's citizens, he said.

The principal object of staying overnight in Philadelphia was Signor Grandi's desire to view the art collection of Mr. Joseph E. Widener, one of the finest in the country, at his estate in Elkins Park, north of Philadelphia.

Signor Grandi and his party leave today for Baltimore after being feted here and in New York yesterday.

Last night he cited to the Sons of Italy in America, "You are Americans, loyal citizens of the great republic of the stars. This is your country, to it you have given your work and your industry, your love, and you are giving it your descendants." He said Signor Mussolini had repeated many times that Americans of Italian descent must be faithful citizens of the United States.

Lindbergh Leaves Cuba for Jamaica

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, Nov. 21 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, piloting the American Clipper, took off for Kingston, Jamaica, at 11:30 a. m. (eastern standard time) today.

On his arrival here from Miami, Fla., yesterday, the Colonel decided it would be best not to attempt a night landing at Kingston, Jamaica, with his 33 passengers, which would have been necessary had he continued the trip as originally planned. The objective of the trip is Cristobal, Canal Zone.

With weather favoring, the Colonel will take off on the next leg for Barranquilla, Colombia, where the Colonel will spend four days, as the plane goes on in the hands of another pilot. He has not divulged the business mission which takes him there, but he will rejoin the American Clipper at Cristobal in time to make the return trip to Miami.

Swedish Motors Swell Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

THE rapid growth of motor traffic in Sweden brings automobile, tire and petrol taxes for the last budget year to 51,440,000 crowns.

Of this sum the automobile tax amounts to 17,550,000 crowns, the tire tax to 7,370,000 and the petrol to 26,500,000. Nearly 9,000,000 crowns come from the cities and 80 per cent will be divided between the cities in proportion to what they have contributed.

Bomb Mystery In Manchuria Still Unsolved

Japanese Explanations of Mukden Affair Found 'Not Convincing'

The following is the last of four articles dealing with the critical situation in Manchuria, written after a tour of observation through the disturbed territory.

By DOROTHY GOULD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN—Weeks have passed since the moment shortly before midnight on Sept. 18—when a shot was fired near Mukden which precipitated the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. It was one of those shots which are "heard 'round the world," and the echoes of it will roll down through the coming years, but it now appears that no one ever will know who fired this shot or why.

According to the Japanese official account of the incident, the episode on Sept. 18 was the climax of an annoying series of attempts to interfere with traffic on the South Manchuria Railway, a campaign deliberately carried on by Chinese militarists in order to embarrass the railway administration.

From May 18 to Sept. 18, according to the railway officials, the Chinese had been putting rocks on the tracks, had thrown stones at the windows of passenger trains during the night, and had cut telephone wires belonging to Japan by its treaty rights. Chinese soldiers had crossed the tracks of the South Manchuria Railway and Chinese police had interfered with Japanese troops in those areas set aside for their control. Moreover, Chinese soldiers had been heard bragging to Japanese that the latter, unaccustomed to actual warfare, were soft and could be easily defeated in open combat.

Finally, on the clear moonlit night of Sept. 18, a portion of the railway tracks about a mile from the Chinese Great North Barracks near Mukden was blown up. The Japanese railway guard rushed to the spot, caught several Chinese soldiers fleeing toward their barracks, and fighting broke out.

A few days after this battle, while Japanese troops were still marching through Manchuria, a few American newspaper correspondents and army and marine observers were permitted to investigate the place where the railway explosion had occurred, as well as the Great North Barracks where Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's garrison had been defeated.

Everything appeared to have been left untouched, except that a shining new rail had been laid on the track to replace the one splintered in the explosion. The charred rooms of the barracks, with roofs falling in, still smelled of burning embers. Flowers, parched for lack of their usual daily watering, still tried to blossom in the barrack courtyards.

The Japanese officer who had commanded the attack on the barracks accompanied the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and the other foreign observers over the ground and explained through an interpreter exactly what had occurred.

And when this group of impartial American observers compared opinions that night in Mukden, it was found that no two had come to the same conclusions!

If they were prepared to accept the Japanese account of a long-drawn-out Chinese campaign against their vested rights, and if they were willing to grant that a punitive expedition, culminating in the occupation of most of Manchuria, was necessary to protect these rights, it was still questionable in the opinion of many whether the actual railroad explosion had been engineered by Chinese soldiers or whether it had been manufactured by the Japanese military in order to form an excuse for the invasion.

The evidences pointed out by the Japanese were not convincing in themselves.

In any case, an incident had occurred near the Great North Barracks of Mukden, an incident the origin of which is likely to remain a mystery and the end of which is not yet in sight.

Incubator Hatches Checks, Not Chicks

HOLLIS, N. H., Nov. 21 (AP)—An auction of the estate of Mr. Charles H. Fletcher, which opened yesterday, and was to have continued today, ended abruptly with the first sale. The article sold was an incubator and the purchaser promptly drew forth the will of the supposedly intestate Mr. Fletcher.

The auction was called off and arrangements begun for filing the will for probate. The will, drawn in 1907, distributed the $5000 to $10,000 estate to relatives. The bulk will go to Mrs. Clara B. Scott of Hollis, a sister. Mr. Fletcher apparently had used the incubator as a desk.

TOKYO PUTS NEW CURB ON PEACE MOVE

Conditions Impossible for China to Sign Laid Down by Japan

MAINTAINS POLICY OF NO CONCESSION

Drastic American Stand Held Only Way to Quick End of Conflict

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 21—Developments here today indicate that the solution announced at Paris has still to materialize. The Government instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate at Paris, to reject the League's armistice proposal and placed such conditions on acceptance of the council of inquiry plan that neither China nor the League could accept them.

Regarding the armistice scheme, it is learned that Mr. Yoshizawa referred the plan to Baron Kijuro Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, on Thursday night and was immediately instructed that the plan was entirely unacceptable. Baron Shidehara considers that such a plan would be tantamount to withdrawal of the Japanese troops, which is impossible until peace and order have been restored in Manchuria.

It is emphasized that Japan will not accept any plan in any way limiting her right to military activity, because such a pledge would mean a return to the status quo ante in Manchuria, and the return of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang or some other ruler equally objectionable to Tokyo.

Drastic Conditions Likely

Regarding the commission of inquiry plan, Japan would accept only if it is clearly understood that the commission's function is to be a general investigation of conditions in China, with a view to sustaining Japan's contention that China cannot be considered a responsible nation in the western sense of the word.

While Japan would not object to the commission also investigating conditions in Manchuria, it would not tolerate anything like investigation of Japan's military activities, and would insist that the commission should not in any way supervise the direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, which Japan has always demanded.

If the viewpoint now being expressed here is continued, it is obvious that no solution at Paris is possible.

Japan feels that she staked so much on her present program in Manchuria that she might as well go farther and place the whole structure of Sino-Japanese relations on a firm basis. As previously stated, this means that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nanking Government, and his associates must be ousted and supplanted by some Chinese régime willing to coöperate with Japan. The fact is that if the present Japanese program is carried through, the whole tendency of Chinese development since the Nationalist revolution must be altered and the policy of a strong central Chinese government abandoned. For this reason Japan has been consistently sympathetic to the Canton movement because Mr. Eugene Chen, one of its most influential leaders, has pledged Japan that the Cantonese favor a policy of provincial autonomy and only a loose central government.

Chinchow No Threat

The Government insists that foreign opinion is unduly alarmed regarding possible action against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's concentrations around Chinchow. It states that in the event of the situation in China proper becoming calmer—presumably through substitution of a friendly régime for the present Nanking Government—Chinese troops around Chinchow can easily be pacified, possibly by their incorporation in the policing forces which the independent Manchurian Government, now organizing at Mukden, must form.

Considering the present temper of the Government and the people, it seems certain that the present conflict will be continued for some months. The only way in which a rapid solution could be forced on Japan would be for Washington to adopt a drastic stand, threatening economic boycott. Washington remains, as it always has been, the key to the situation.

The Japanese attitude regarding the ex-Emperor Pu Yi was finally clarified today when a statement was published explaining that Japan is holding Pu Yi incommunicado in order to prevent the consummation of any movement designed to make him ruler of Manchuria. It is understood that the ex-Emperor will be granted refuge at Dairen or elsewhere, under Japanese protection, since it is obviously unsafe for him to return to Tientsin, which is a center of Chinese plots.

Regarding the rumor that Mr. Yoshizawa may be recalled because of his unsatisfactory handling of the situation at Paris, it is learned that the Government considered such a plan, but it is likely that it will not act unless it appears probable that the Council's sessions will continue for some days. If necessary Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador at London, will probably replace Mr. Yoshizawa.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 21—Japan, having maintained neutrality during the Soviet-Chinese conflict in 1929, expects similar neutrality from the

Soviet Union now, according to a courteously worded note from Japan, published here last night. The note declares that rumors about Soviet aid to Chinese generals, regarding which Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Minister, complained in his communication of Nov. 14, emanated from Chinese, not from Japanese, sources. It adds that the Chinese Eastern Railway, which is under joint Sino-Soviet control, should be held responsible for injuries which may be sustained during the fighting, since it is a railway which carries Chinese to the scene of action.

The Japanese state that it is not their intention to injure Soviet interests, but the note certainly does not contain any concrete promise to limit future Japanese military activity in Manchuria, as the Soviet desires.

The Japanese Assistant Foreign Minister, however, according to a report here, assured the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo that Japanese troops would evacuate Tsitsihar when the new Chinese authorities had restored order. He did not set a definite date, but suggested that four or five days of Japanese occupation might suffice.

Mr. Litvinoff's reply to Mr. Koki Hirota, Japanese Ambassador here, published late last night with the Japanese communication, decisively rejects the analogy that the Japanese Government endeavored to establish between the Soviet-Chinese clash of 1929 and the present conflict. Mr. Litvinoff states that in 1929 there was no question of even temporary occupation of Chinese territory by Soviet troops, or of removing existing Chinese authorities and setting up new ones, and there was not the remotest possibility of violating the legal rights and interests of Japan.

Mr. Litvinoff asserted that since Nov. 12, instructions have been given to Soviet representatives on the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway not to transport Chinese troops.

He referred to the "serious uneasiness" of the Soviet Government regarding expansion of the Japanese zone of military operations. But he simultaneously reaffirmed the Soviet policy of peace and nonintervention in Manchuria, asserting that the Soviet Government attaches great significance to maintaining and strengthening existing relations with Japan.

There is nothing in Mr. Litvinoff's note suggesting that the Soviet Union is likely to depart from a strictly peaceful policy in the Far East. Indeed, determination to adhere to such a policy is strengthened because a conviction has developed here that some foreign circles would like to see the Soviet Union embroiled in the Manchurian conflict.

Troop Moves at Chinchow Alarm Japan's Military

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Nov. 21—The Japanese military spokesman expresses concern regarding the concentration of Chinese troops near Chinchow, temporary capital of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Governor of Manchuria. He states that the 19th Chinese infantry moved eastward from Tungliao with anti-aircraft guns and Peiping-Mukden Railway guards, while three trainloads arrived northward of the Great Wall from the Tientsin area.

The spokesman had previously mentioned growing banditry in the Chinchow district and the fact Japanese residents at Shanhaikuan and Chingwantao had been compelled to seek refuge in the consulates, suggesting the possible necessity of clearing this district of Chinese troops because of alleged belligerence.

Following the agreement with the Harbin administrator, Mr. Chang Ching-hui, who has assumed the governorship of Heilungkiang Province, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's influence in North Manchuria has ended and Chinchow is the only part of Manchuria in which loyal troops remain. Should this district be cleared, independent governments friendly to Japan would control all Manchuria. The North Manchurian situation is obscure, but the Japanese apparently are determined to clear all districts.

FOGG ART MUSEUM TO BUILD NEW WING

Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University is to build a new wing on the present building, it was announced today. Building operations will start early in 1932. It will contain several new rooms for display purposes, offer increased library facilities, more space for research and special work, and provide housing for the Naumburg collection.

The terms of the Naumburg bequest of 1930 gave Harvard a rare collection of paintings and other works of art, together with the paneled room which housed the collection in the owner's residence. In addition, the sum of $125,000 was bequeathed for its installation and maintenance. Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch & Abbott are the architects.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 22

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPCH, 810kc-370m.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WOCL, 1210kc-248m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-485m.

PHILADELPHIA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WPEN, 1500kc-200m.

WASHINGTON—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJSV, 1460kc-205m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., WJBK, 1370kc-219m; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30, WMBC, 1420kc-211m.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One Year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

KELLOGG URGES WORLD PROTEST TO WAR MAKERS

War No Longer Private Affair of Belligerent Nations, He Says

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Mobilization of world opinion is asked by Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, co-author of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, as a means of effecting peace between China and Japan, if other methods fail.

In a statement last night the World Court judge and former Secretary of State said the time for secret diplomacy "in grave instances of this kind is past." It was his first formal comment on the Manchurian situation.

If China and Japan cannot agree, Mr. Kellogg said, "all nations signatory to the Pact of Paris, which have not done so, should send notes to China and Japan calling their attention to the obligations they assumed with all the other powers to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and to settle all their difficulties by pacific means, and the notes of all the nations should be published to mobilize the public opinion of the world."

Mr. Kellogg said he still had "very much hope that concessions by the two countries will speedily bring a settlement."

He suggested the voice of public opinion as one means of bringing pressure to bear in the dispute.

"Private conversations by Ministers of Foreign Affairs," said the statement, "with the diplomatic representatives of China and Japan, do not adequately meet the situation. The time for secret diplomacy in grave instances of this kind is past. Private conversations are apt to be misunderstood and misinterpreted.

"No nation has a right to consider itself aggrieved by having its attention called to violations or threatened violations of treaties. War is no longer the private affair of belligerent nations. The nations of the world should publicly acknowledge their own obligations and demand that the obligations of other signatories should be fulfilled, if peace is to be maintained."

One by One, Claims For Beer Are Falling

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the present deficit as its sponsors have claimed.

Finally, restoration of beer—urged as an aid to agriculture "because it would provide new markets for surplus grain, fruits and other crops"—would actually injure agriculture to an inestimable degree. This is shown graphically by figures taken from the Department of Agriculture revealing for example that the increase of milk, dairy products, use of fruit juices and the like has leaped forward immensely since the dry law removed their chief competitor, alcohol.

Increased Use of Milk

In 1917, only 36,500,000,000 pounds of household milk were used. Since prohibition the amount has reached 56,417,000,000 pounds. Soft drinks and fruit juices rose from $75,000,000 in 1914, to around $275,000,000 at the present time.

Agriculture supports the ice cream industry. Use of ice cream has jumped from 210,000,000 gallons in 1917 to around 322,729,000 in 1925. Various other similar products could be cited.

While wets, chiefly from the cities, have advocated the restoration of beer as an "aid" to the farmers, the farm organizations have themselves been among the most vigorous supporters of the dry law and opponents of the move.

The figures available in Government records show that the restoration of beer would provide comparatively few jobs, and would put comparatively little idle capital to work. While unquestionably it would present a new source of revenue for the Government, this would be derived—omitting all moral arguments against alcohol per se—by upsetting other legitimate industries which have profited immensely by the decline of liquor trade.

The most obvious fallacy in the new wet argument for restoration of beer is that declaring that the revived business would put "an army of men" back at work. Some wets have estimated as high as between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000.

270,000 in Entire Industry

The facts are that when the dry law took effect, the entire liquor industry, plus allied trades, like barrel makers, etc., plus bartenders, plus saloonkeepers, employed only 287,000 men. Of this trade perhaps roughly 60 per cent were in the beer industry. The present wet drive is simply for beer. Hard liquor would not be restored, at least at first. Sixty per cent of the above figures therefore taken on the beer trade alone gives about 170,000 men. Cut out the bartenders and saloonkeepers under a dispensary plan, and the number is correspondingly decreased; perhaps to 125,000 all told.

The figures, accordingly, are available, showing the utter inaccuracy of the wet argument, on the straight economic basis. Nevertheless there is no indication that this argument will be abated in the next Congress, and in fact it is already heard about Capitol Hill; in many instances coming from those who must themselves know the palpable absurdity of the economic claims which are advanced.

Finally, it is obvious to wets and drys alike that beer could not be restored save either by a constitutional amendment—which would take too long to have any effect on the present situation; or by calling four or five or six per cent beer "nonintoxicating." It is probable that Congress could pass such an act though it is doubtful whether the Supreme Court would sustain it. However, if four per cent beer were declared nonintoxicating it would mean the return of the saloon—the very thing wets declare themselves most opposed to. This is because the Government can regulate a beverage only so long as it is intoxicating; if beer were ruled nonintoxicating by a legal subterfuge, then federal control would end, and the unregulated saloon would return. Such a situation would bring out enough resistance to the proposal to rule out any chance of passage, at least during the time likely to affect the present economic situation.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair with continued mild temperature tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate south to west winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy with probably light showers tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight; cooler in north portion Sunday.

Vermont: Cloudy with probably light showers tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with mild temperature tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate southerly winds and most overcase weather and probably fog tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	60	64	Montreal	56	56
Bismarck	12	36	Nantucket ...	56	56
Boston	54	49	New Orleans.	64	76
Buffalo	62	68	New York ...	64	60
Calgary	-10	4	Norfolk, Va..	60	78
Charleston ..	68	74	North Platte.	16	48
Chicago	50	64	Philadelphia.	60	66
Cincinnati ..	58	74	Phoenix,Ariz.	48	62
Denver	8	50	Pittsburgh ..	68	76
Eastport, Me.	50	50	Portland, Me.	48	48
Hatteras	66	76	Raleigh	58	76
Honolulu,T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	48	62
7p.m.Nov.20	76	..	St. Paul	36	52
Helena,Mont.	2	16	Salt Lake City	30	36
Huron, S. D..	20	36	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville.	70	78	SantaFe,N.M.	34	40
Kansas City.	42	58	Seattle	32	44
Key West ...	74	80	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles .	54	68	Washington ..	60	76
Memphis	52	62	Wichita,Kan.	42	52
Miami, Fla..	76	78	Williston,N.D.	8	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 21.
B—Maximum Nov. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 8:54 p. m., Sunday 9:08 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Entertainments

Newman Traveltalk

Symphony Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 20—In the opening illustrated traveltalk of this season's series, Mr. E. M. Newman brings firsthand information from that recent source of, among other things, resplendent styles and colors for Milady Fashion—the French Colonial Exposition held in Paris last summer. He leaves his audience with the wistful notion that those who did not get to that Wonderland of 1931 lost thereby one of those things that happen once in a lifetime. However, he supplies the best possible substitute, and the comforting assurance that if we did miss a survey of the actual grounds, we also missed a lot of hard work in covering them. The lecture is to be repeated this afternoon and could well be given as an extra at the end of the course. It is probably one of the most vivid, electrifying travel talks this practiced world-traveler has given in the 23 years of his career.

The lecturer's distinct enunciation and clear, carrying voice (no amplifier was visible) made it possible to hear every word without effort. This alone was enough to quicken the large audience into willing forgetfulness of its own fireside pet, the radio. But more than this, the pictures, whether colored stills or animated motion, were brilliant examples of what an industriously and intelligently leveled camera can do. And then the subject—of course that is the meat of the matter. There is, or was, only one French Colonial Exposition.

Mr. Newman emphasized the amazing accuracy with which the reproductions of the curious, fantastic architecture of France's remote colonies were made, how in each instance the local atmosphere was established, sometimes by the use of dioramas, sometimes by the introduction of living natives. The temple of Angkor Vat was a marvel of artistic construction copying.

It is impossible to catalog the numberless, diverse sights deployed in tireless succession. Better to see and hear for one's self. Every moment is of arresting interest. In the contributions from other countries, Holland is represented by a genuine pigeon house and granary direct from Sumatra; Italy by a proud Roman building; Germany by a fascinating zoo, and so on. Denmark depicts its colony, Greenland, in diorama, and the United States exhibits Mount Vernon in a triumph of verisimilitude, except for this—antique furniture reproduced in Grand Rapids, Mich., must of necessity lack the mellowness of age.

Mr. Newman showed the Pavilion of The Christian Science Monitor and spoke glowingly of the rest and mental refreshment available there. The Exposition grounds are seen from an airplane. The practical value of restaurants is not neglected. And the curtain falls on a climax of light and color in a sequence of night pictures of illuminated buildings and iridescent fountains.

The subject next week will be "Spain, the Republic." Mr. Newman was there whilst current history was making headlines. M. L.

Music

Opera Plans

Boston is to have its fortnight of opera, despite "the difficulty of the times." This assurance comes from Mr. H. Wendell Endicott, chairman of the managing committee of the Boston-Chicago Opera Association, which has now sponsored the annual season for 10 years.

"The history of the theatrical and operatic world has consistently been, during difficult times, that good art is recognized and patronized," says Mr. Endicott's announcement. "Poor art has a precarious life. A good play or a good performance is welcome in times like these."

Though the complete repertory is not yet ready, the announcement indicates that standards of previous seasons will be maintained if not surpassed. There will be several singers new to Boston. Most conspicuous of these is Lotte Lehmann, who will be heard in "Meistersinger," an opera whose performance last year marked for many the peak of the season. Conchita Supervia will sing Carmen. Rosetta Pampanini will take the title rôle in "Butterfly."

"Parsifal" will be presented on Ash Wednesday. "We hope," says Mr. Endicott's communiqué "to hear Mozart's 'Magic Flute,' as well as 'Mignon,' which has not been given in Boston for many years."

Other singers new to Boston operagoers will be Paolo Marion, Italian tenor; Vittorio Damiani and Augusto Beuf, Italian baritones; Sergei Berioni, Polish basso; Hermann Nissen, German baritone, and Paul Althouse, tenor. Returning artists will include Mmes. Muzio, Leider, Olszewska and Van Gordon and Messrs. Cortis, Maison, Marshall, Formichi, Habich, Thomas, Vanni-Marcoux, Baromeo, Cotreuil, Kipnis and Lazzari.

Mr. Endicott's statement contains also this warning to operagoers: "It is our thoughtful belief that a season of poor patronage resulting in a high assessment of the guarantors would make it difficult and perhaps impossible to raise the necessary fund another year."

Announcement is also at hand of the eleventh season of the Boston Flute Players Club. Five programs will be given under the direction of Mr. Georges Laurent in the gallery of the Boston Art Club on the Sunday afternoons of Dec. 20, Jan. 17, Feb. 14, March 13 and April 3. The list of works in preparation gives promise of a continued policy of interesting and stimulating music-making. The composers whose works are likely to figure on the programs include Casella, Achron, Gras, Villa-Lobos, Rietti, Vierné, Tansman, J. B. Foster, Winkler, Turina, Exaudet, Cartan and A. Tchérepnin.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Marjorie Knapp Bookshop: Talk by Mr. S. Fowler Wright, 110 Mount Vernon Street, 8:30.

Arlington Teachers' Club: Concert and dance, benefit unemployed, Robbins Memorial Hall, Arlington, 8.

Samoset Canoe Club, Incorporated: Dance, Hotel Bradford, evening.

Wellesley College: Lecture on "Manchuria," by Prof. Lucius Porter, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:20.
Copley—"Meet the Prince," 8:20.
Fine Arts—"The Immortal Vagabond," film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, Everett, 3:30 p. m.

Boston Ethical Society: Talk, "Objectives in Character Education," by Mr. Frank W. Swift, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated lecture, "Peter Faneuil, the Jolly Bachelor," by Miss Martha A. S. Schannen, 3:30 p. m.; Spanish-American song recital, in costume, by Mme. Bertha Hébert, 8; both events lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants: Meeting in commemoration of Mary (Chilton) Winslow, Old South Church, Copley Square, 7:30 p. m.

Boston City Club: Open house, musical program and afternoon reception, 14 Somerset Street, 12 noon to 8 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum: Address on "Free Speech," by Mayor Frank Murphy of Detroit; musical program; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Old South Forum: Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien and Mr. Norman Thomas, speakers, on "The Way Out"; musical program; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Longwood Towers: Second in series of "Twilight Musicales," great lounge, 5 p. m.

Organ program, First Church, Berkeley and Marlboro Streets, 4:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Musicale by the Hazel Jean Kirk Ensemble, clubhouse, 448 Beacon Street, 4.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Caspy Club, 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Meeting, Boston Ministers, talk by the Rev. Norman Thomas, Pilgrim Hall, 11 a. m.

Chipman Hall: Lecture, "Russia—A Land of Enterprises," by the Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay, 10:30.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, auspices work committee, talk, "What is the Matter With Our Boys and Girls," by Mr. Stacey B. Southworth, headmaster, Thayer Academy; Hotel Kenmore, 2:30 p. m.

Second in series of six luncheon discussions on "Public Questions—Home and Foreign," Hotel Commander, 12:30.

Brookline Women's Club: "Presidents' Day"; reception to visiting presidents; play, "Let It Go at That," presented by Dramatic Club; Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, 2:30.

Meeting, Boston Universalist Ministers; talk, "The Situation in Europe," by Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, Church of Redemption, 10:45 a. m.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Lecture, by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, foyer, 11 a. m. Luncheon, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Salon, 12:30. Meeting, Pekinese Association, Parlor A, 1.

Harvard University: Meeting, Board of Overseers, University, 5, 2 p. m. Sixth in series of illustrated lectures in German on "Bilder zur deutschen Dichtung," by Prof. Friedrich von der Leyen, Germanic Museum, 4. Physical colloquium; I. "Communication With Quasi-Optical Waves," by Mr. P. N. Arnold; II. "The Continuous Spectrum of the Hydrogen Molecule," by Dr. Martin Grabeau; III. "New Work on Perturbations in Band Spectra," by Prof. E. D. Kemble, lecture room, Cruft Laboratory, 4:45.

CONCERTS TO COME

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Symphony Hall, a concert by J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 22, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Stavar Hajá, tenor.

Monday evening, Nov. 23, a song recital by Vera Keane.

Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 28, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Mme. Galli-Curci.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 29, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 30, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, in Symphony Hall, a Young People's Concert, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and Richard Burgin, conductors.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, a concert by George Flor, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 1, at Jordan Hall, a concert by Isabel French, soprano.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Vladimir Horowitz, pianist.

Thursday evening, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, a dance recital by Mary Wigman.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 4:30; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank, illustrations; modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays 1 to 4, admission free.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Emanuelle Romano. Through Nov. 28.

Scherveer Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and drypoints by young American and British artists. Trough month of November.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—"Subjective Paintings of Color and Romance." Through month of November.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by John Whorf. Lithographs of fighters by Golinkin. Through Dec. 12.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings by Stanley Woodward. Drypoint prints of big game by Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore. Through Nov. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings in water color by H. Anthony Dyer and Nancy Dyer. Through Nov. 24.

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Fund of $4,202,645 Ready for Building

An unexpended balance of $4,202,645 is available for building operations to increase employment in Massachusetts, according to Mr. William Phillips, chairman of the Massachusetts Emergency Committee on Unemployment. This fact is derived from an analysis of building activities, appropriations for which already have been made. Apart from the projects provided for in the $245,000 voted by the Legislature, there are many additional projects under way in charge of various state departments.

The emergency committee is intent upon avoiding delay in the operation of these projects. Particular attention is being directed to those instances in which projects are contingent upon action by local communities or the Federal Government. Praise is expressed by the committee for the management of operations by the state departments and commissions.

Construction totaling $2,000,000 on eight industrial projects in Greater Boston communities have been completed or contracted in the last few days, it was announced yesterday by the Boston & Maine Railroad's industrial development department. These activities provide 750 persons with work.

RELIEF FUND PASSES GOAL

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—The 1931 Golden Rule fund for Worcester relief and welfare work was oversubscribed by $78,000, it was announced last night. The goal was set at $550,000, and pledges totaling $628,404 were reported.

COTTON MILLS TO REOPEN

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Queen City Cotton Mill, which had been shut down since early in October, will reopen at full capacity Monday, it was announced last night. The mill will give employment to 450 workers.

WAGE CUT ACCEPTED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—Members of nine unions associated with the New Bedford Textile Council last night voted to accept the 10 per cent reduction in wages, effective Dec. 7, announced recently by the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association.

PARTY REVOLTS IN SENATE AND HOUSE THREATEN

Senator Moses an Issue in Upper Branch, Committees in Lower

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Party revolutions threaten on both sides of Capitol Hill as various groups seek to strengthen their own legislative positions before the session begins.

On the Senate side the feud is on between Progressives and Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, firm-handed president pro tem of the Senate, whose failure to use gloves when handling the western insurgents has not endeared him to their warmer feelings.

In the House both parties are contending with internal difficulties. Progressives among Republican ranks are contending with the single Farm Labor member and with Progressive Democrats to bring about a liberalization of the House rules, while the Democrats are considerably upset over a family quarrel between northern and southern members over a share in important legislative offices, provided their party organizes the House.

Republican Progressives in the Senate long have threatened to bolt from Senator Moses's leadership. Now they are understood to have adopted a plan designed definitely to end his reign. But the veteran politician is not in the least perturbed by the threat and yesterday countered it by a piece of strategy which may be hard to beat.

The Senate is almost evenly divided. One vote might swing the majority to the other side. Senator Moses said if the Progressives tried their plan he would vote with the Democrats, putting them in control of the Senate and losing to all the Progressives their highly prized committee chairmanships.

Whether they would carry out their plan at the risk of losing the chairmanships will have to be decided on Dec. 7, when the Senate meets to organize for the session.

Interest in the Progressive Republican demand on the House side for liberalization of the rules has dwindled since it became likely the Democrats would organize that body. However, nothing is a certainty with the two parties so evenly divided and should Republicans retain control a determined contest would be waged over that issue.

More immediately pressing is a widening split between northern and southern Democrats over the floor leadership. It is conceded that if the party organizes the House, Representative John N. Garner, of Texas, will be Speaker. In return for this northern members of the party hold that the floor leader should be named from among their number.

At first it appeared this post might be generally conceded to Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois. But during the past few days the southerners have shown no disposition to agree to this geographical division of leading party posts.

Four southerners are now definitely in the field against Mr. Rainey. To add to the confusion a second northerner added his name to the list yesterday, Representative John J. O'Connor of New York. The southern candidates are Representatives Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee, ranking Democrat on the Appropriations Committee; Charles R. Crisp of Georgia, John McDuffie, former party whip, and John E. Rankin of Mississippi.

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

A father and daughter are showing their respective works at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

H. Anthony Dyer makes landscapes in a careful manner, respecting all the traditional unities. His work is orderly, delicate, smoothly colored. His drawing is meticulous and overelaborate. His sentiment is serene. The design of trees leads him to playful treatment of the angular branches and tangled foliage.

Nancy Dyer ignores the scenic wonders of nature, in her trips in the Old World, and turns her attention to people and amusing episodes. She captures "types" with a very clever drawing done with paint. Caricaturing them, she combines pathos with humor; she pokes fun at the dreary costumes, queer grimaces, gesticulations. She has an eye for characterizing traits in people. Her technique is shaping up, far more certain and appealing than it was a few years ago, when she made her début in Boston.

Zero Marlborough Street

Another young woman who pokes fun at human foibles is Susan Willard Flint. She is having an exhibition of lithographs and block prints at the Junior League, zero Marlboro Street.

Miss Flint in a group called "Burlesques" shows a subtle observation. She comments pointedly though with sympathy with the subjects she depicts. "The Smith Brothers" and "Sidewalks of New York" are typical titles. She treats religious and animal subjects each in some distinctive fashion. She would profit perhaps by making fewer drawings on the block or stone and being more attentive to felicitous surfaces and pleasing textures. D. A.

Charity Football Promises Big Fund

Substantial funds for use of the Department of Public Welfare in Boston in behalf of the city's unemployed will be realized from the Thanksgiving Day football game between the elevens from Boston and Holy Cross Colleges if every seat in the Harvard Stadium is sold for the game. At a meeting of the sporting and City Hall reporters of the various Boston papers yesterday Mayor James M. Curley said that enough seats already had been sold to cover the expenses of the game.

"Every $3 paid for a ticket for the Boston College-Holy Cross football game Thanksgiving afternoon from now on will be $3 given to the relief of the unemployed in Boston," said Mayor Curley.

Mr. Charles J. Fox, budget commissioner for Boston, and in charge of the Thanksgiving Day football game so far as it affects the relief of the unemployed, figures that with all of the Stadium's 57,000 seat tickets sold the Welfare Department of Boston will receive from $70,000 to $75,000.

At yesterday's meeting it was decided that the radiocasting station will be asked not to give the story of the game as it is played on Thanksgiving Day afternoon unless all seats in the Stadium have been sold and paid for.

BRAZIL ASSUMES SOCIAL WORK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov 21 (By U. P.)—The largest social welfare organization in Brazil, the Affonso Penna Foundation, recently was taken over by the National Department of Social Welfare. All properties of the foundation, together with the personnel, are being used by the Government to help relieve social conditions.

MEXICO BACKS BANANA UNIT

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 20 (By U. P.)—The Department of Agriculture announced yesterday that it plans to support a coöperative organization recently started in Tehuantepec Isthmus to export bananas.

Antitrust Laws Revision Advocated

Revision of obsolete and outworn antitrust laws; establishment of a national economic council; balancing of consumption and production in agriculture; correction of banking practices, and gradual shortening of the hours of labor with the advent of increased productive capacity, are recommended by Mr. Henry I. Harriman past president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as steps to prevent future business declines. Addressing the twenty-third annual convention of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America in New York, he said:

"It is not proposed that present antitrust laws be repealed but that they be amended to provide (1) that business concerns desiring to enter into contract for the purpose of equalizing production to consumption may make such contracts but file them with some governmental authority; (2) that business concerns who desire to combine may find out from some governmental authority before the combination is made, whether or not such competition is prohibited by our antitrust laws."

Russia Is Facing Crisis, Fish Says

"Russia and Communism face an immediate crisis for want of capital," Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. (R.) of New York and member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said last night.

Speaking on the subject, "Have Faith in America," before the Military Order of the World War at the Hotel Bradford, he said unless Russia receives more money from the United States and France the Five-Year Plan will collapse.

America will return to prosperity without recourse to dictatorship or Communism, he said. He contended it is only necessary to expose the teachings of Communism to our liberty-loving citizens to make them turn from such propaganda. The Congressional Committee on Communism in the United States will recommend legislation to grant the Department of Justice adequate power to keep in touch with communistic activities in the United States for an effective control of alien radicals by deportation and exclusion, he said.

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The organ used is one of the largest church organs in the country, being two organs playable from one console.
The recital is absolutely free and open to the public and the hour is devoted entirely to organ music.

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GRANGE SEEKS TARIFF TO HELP FARM PROFITS

Demands Protection So as to Assure Market for Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21—The National Grange closed its sixty-fifth annual convention here with the adoption of a recommended program for monetary stabilization and a demand for tariff protection that will assure the farmer "an American market for American products."

The grange specifically requested the Government, through the Federal Reserve System, to help restore the wholesale price average of 1923 to 1928, with subsequent stabilization at prices as near as possible to that average.

Four measures proposed as means to stabilize money include: Increased purchase of securities in the open market by the Federal Reserve banks; reduction of rediscount rates; reduction of the legal minimum gold reserve ratios of Federal Reserve banks in order that surplus gold in the United States may be exported without endangering the gold standard; and an international monetary conference to stabilize gold and silver and to stabilize the purchasing power of gold in terms of the average wholesale prices of commodities.

Application of the export debenture plan and opposition to tariff monopoly for "the enrichment of the few" were salient features of the tariff policy adopted by the convention, which Mr. L. J. Taber, national master, characterized as one of outstanding importance in grange history.

Mr. D. B. Anderson, master of the South Carolina State Grange, declared substantial acreage reduction has been effected in his State while, at the same time, there exists a definite threat of heavy dumping of Russian cotton.

The grange adopted a resolution by Mr. Herman Ihde, master of the Wisconsin State Grange, asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to rescind the recently authorized freight rate increase of $3 a carload on pulpwood, on the ground that the higher rates will operate against domestic products shipped by rail and surrender the markets to foreign products shipped by water.

Board to Study Canada's Railways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 21 — The personnel of the commission to inquire into railway problems in Canada announced Nov. 20 by Sir George Perley, acting Prime Minister, and Mr. Robert J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, follows: Mr. Lyman P. Duff, judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, chairman; Lord Ashfield, London; Sir Joseph Flavelle, Toronto; Mr. Beaudry Leman, Montreal; Mr. L. F. Laree, New York; Dr. Walter C. Murray, University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, N. B.

The commission is instructed to make a thorough investigation into the whole problem of transportation, having regard to present conditions and the probable future development of the country.

Their attention is directed to the serious and continuing deficits of the Canadian National Railways system and to the diminished revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway system, "conditions which have been brought about in part by duplication of tracks, facilities and services of every kind and in part by competition by other modes of transportation, particularly motor vehicles operating on highways."

New York Farm Boy Wins Many Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 21—Western New York farm boys, members of 4-H Clubs, are achieving unusual success with their agricultural projects. One of the leading boys in the work is Thomas C. Stowell, 17 years old, of the village of LeRoy, who earned $500 in cash prizes at various fairs and agricultural expositions this year.

While Thomas considers dairying his major project, he also devotes time to forestry, sheep raising, potato raising, lamb feeding and swine and poultry breeding.

He started exhibiting his cattle early this fall at a local fair and ended up at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis, where one of his heifers placed first in her class. Thomas believes his success is due to constant study and work in 4-H activities.

DRY LEAGUE DENIES FESS IS DIRECTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Although partially approving the dry stand of Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio, national chairman of the Republican Party, Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, today denied the Ohioan was a director of the dry body.

Dr. McBride's statement was in answer to the recent attacks, one of which declared him a director of the Anti-Saloon League.

Legislative Plans Drawn by League Of Women Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21—Employment insurance, state licensing of employment agencies and women jury service will be sought at the next legislative session by the New York League of Women Voters.

These are among 10 measures adopted at the annual convention here yesterday, when the league made up its legislative program. Other measures include the raising of the compulsory school age, tax reform, extension of county libraries and nonpartisan registration boards serving permanently.

No effort was made to get a declaration for a state prohibition enforcement act. Mrs. Leslie J. Tompkins, legislative chairman, said the situation in the Legislature last year was "hopeless" and no change appears in sight.

The delegates were entertained at tea at the executive mansion, where they were received by Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the Governor, and Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor.

This afternoon a bronze tablet commemorating pioneer work in behalf of equal suffrage was unveiled by the league in the lobby of the State Capitol. The tablet bears the names of Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Sunless Hay Sought By Artificial Drier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — The newly established bureau of agricultural engineering of the Department of Argiculture is trying to "put a crimp" in the age-old adage, "make hay while the sun shines," it would seem.

At the Iberia Livestock Experiment Farm, Jeanerette, La., it has installed in cooperation with the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Plant Industry an artificial drier for forage crops. To reduce the weight in hauling and the cost of drying, engineers are considering the wilting of the crop in the field before it is hauled to the drier. To eliminate the moisture as quickly as possible at the drier, they are studying the feasibility of chopping or crushing the hay.

The Department is also striving to work out a cropping system that will enable owners of drying equipment to operate it over a long period of the year, inasmuch as hay is a crop of relatively low market value and driers are expensive at present. Feeding trials are being made to ascertain the value of artificially dried hay compared with that of hay dried under natural conditions.

Judge Selection Methods Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The Committee on Legislation of the City Club of New York is studying the method of selecting judges in New York State and will soon make public recommendations looking toward an improvement in the existing situation, according to the annual report of the board of trustees presented to the annual meeting of the organization on Thursday.

The report urged the various bar associations to give earnest attention to the question of whether Supreme Court judges should be appointed, elected or selected by some compromise plan.

Referring to the recent election when, by an agreement between the Republicans and Democrats, 12 Supreme Court Justices were nominated and subsequently elected in the Second Judicial District, the report asserted that "the election was merely a cloak for the appointment of these 12 by the political leaders."

NORTH CAROLINA WITHDRAWS

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 21 (AP)—Gov. O. Max Gardner, in a formal statement late yesterday, said North Carolina would not join other southern states to effect cotton acreage reduction through legislation.

Win Fame in Sales Field

STRIKE OUT FROM BEATEN PATHS

At Left—Miss Gladys C. Gilmore of the Gilmore Training School, New York (Reflex Studio). At Right—Mrs. Adelaide J. Pendergast, Who Conducts Real Estate Business in New York.

Women Acquire 'Equal Rights' In Province of Salesmanship

Returns Depend Solely on Amount of Commodities Handled—Ability to Lighten Shopping Burdens Crowds Out Men in Department Stores

THE EFFECT OF WOMEN IN BUSINESS
Sixth of Twenty Articles

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent
Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THROUGH four main entrances women are coming in constantly increasing numbers onto the field of salesmanship.

One gateway admits a small army, the retail sellers who dispose of goods over the counter in shops and stores.

Another is swinging open to the touch of those engaged in selling by advertising. They may be employed by a store to write copy or draw fashions, or to give a shopping talk regularly over the air by radio. They may be employed by newspapers to write feature columns, guides to shoppers supplementing the advertising of certain stores.

The third gateway is wholesale selling through which come the women who sell to jobbers and merchants, commercial travelers in the main.

And the fourth entrance is specialty selling or the disposal of a product direct to the consumer by door-to-door visitation or telephone calling.

One reason why so many women are attracted to salesmanship is that while the competition may be sharp and keen, the returns are based upon the amount of goods sold rather than upon the sex of the person who makes out the sales slip. Women in other lines of business may still struggle to get equal pay for equal work but the woman who sells a parcel of real estate or a five-pound sack of flour or an airplane receives the same commission as the man.

Were First Called "Lady Help"

When women began to push their way into selling it was the retail door which gave way before their vigorous, insistent pushing. "Lady help," they were called when the first were accepted in stores, selling buttons or tape or dress braids, while the men clerks still handled the big bolts of percale and long cloth and alpaca from which the garments of the '90's were made by dressmakers in the home.

The department store in its beginning was the country general store citified. It had no Franklin stove surrounded by loungers, but its floor of wood splintered in the same way, its stockrooms gathered the same kind of cobwebs, its shelves had the same somewhat limited stock for the customer "to take it or leave it." Today the purchaser enters buildings of architectural beauty, decorated on the interior to captivate the eye and offering wares of exquisite variety from all over the world, the Rue de la Paix and the bazaars of Constantinople rifled alike for the benefit of the American woman at home.

Are women responsible for this metamorphosis?

Indeed they are, declares Miss Gladys C. Gilmore of the Gilmore Training School for retail workers, who points out that 80 per cent of the employees and 90 per cent of the customers in stores are women.

"It is a fascinating field with unlimited opportunities for advancement but no place for a girl looking for an easy job," says Miss Gilmore.

Work Must Come First

The college girl has to learn that she must be on the job from 9 to 5 o'clock every day, regardless of the lure of a football game or a luncheon. The little girl who comes in to check stock as well as the fashion stylist or the highly trained chief of the interior decorating department must school herself to get away from the personal, to impersonalize her work, to take criticism without injury and with resilience to bounce back.

"Women have been successful in elbowing men out of the positions of sales clerks in department stores," says Miss Gilmore, "because they understand better than do men the uses to which their stock is to be put. They can tell the woman customer which pan is best for steaming brown bread, what colors are being worn this season, which fabric will be the most becoming. In other words, they make shopping easy."

Women have mounted high from the sales counter. One girl who began to check stock in a Brooklyn store when she was 16, is now merchandise manager, a highly coveted position to which few women have attained. Miss Gilmore puts the approximate number of women buyers in department stores at 75 per cent. Women have become general managers of stores, she says, and she points to at least seven women members of boards of directors in large stores, three of them vice-presidents.

When women first went on the road as commercial sellers they were the objects of ridicule, and at least one clever play was written about their efforts. But now they are fairly numerous, helping to market the 558 brands of mayonnaise, 1946 brands of toilet soaps, 2675 different face powders and the 250 makes of peanut butter.

Substitute Wits for Strength

As specialty sellers women dispose of all kinds of products, bonds, insurance, real estate, and all manner of little gadgets, some of them necessities, others convenient inconveniences.

"For generations women have been forced to substitute wits for strength and this serves them in good stead when selling," says Miss Catharine Oglesby in the advance proofs of her book on women in business which Harpers will publish in the spring.

"Not that the successful sales person should be insincere," continues Miss Oglesby. "Far from it. But she must mirror the interest, emotions and aims of her prospect. She must play to her audience like an actress because she likes that audience, enjoys the thrill of contact and wishes to win approbation. A genuine folk interest, a deep-seated fondness and respect for human beings, together with sufficient imagination and honesty to stand off, as in the wings, and from there view her selling efforts and her buyer's reactions—these are fundamental faculties of the woman who achieves success in selling.

"Following comes a host of other virtues of greater and lesser degree of importance. A thorough knowledge of one's product and its rightful place in the business sphere. Quick judgment. A healthy love of adventure. A wealthy fund of spontaneous wit and good humor. A zest for combat, for every sale is a challenge of wits. These are essential patches which, pierced together, create the personality of the successful saleswoman.

"Experienced salesmen say that woman's great success is her quick-thinking, quick-judging, anticipating brain, but that it can often be her greatest handicap. It makes her impatient, causes her to inject words into the conversation when a man wants to hunt and pronounce his own thoughts. Also her ready vocabulary—her own eagerness—too frequently causes her to talk herself out of a sale."

Advice From Experience

Some other bits of advice come from women who have won success in this field.

"Don't look for a job—look for a product and an organization," counsels Miss Frances Latimer, whose income goes into the thousands but is based on small commissions earned by selling a housecleaning device to women in their homes.

Intelligent preparation and intensive continuous effort are required for success, according to Mrs. Myrtle U. Hargrave, who has sold her way to the top in the book business. And Miss Corinne V. Loomis, member of the firm of a Boston insurance agency, advises the woman entering that field to be prepared to finance herself for six months, since the profits, while high, are neither quick nor easy. The woman who wants to sell real estate has a good capital in her knowledge of home and home needs, says Mrs. Adelaide J. Pendergast, who conducts her own real estate business in New York City, but she must combine with it a knowledge of real estate law and of banking in relation to real estate.

The woman may not make as high profits the first year as the man does, says Miss Elinor Hitchcock, who sells expensive clothing to retail merchants. But this handicap of sex makes her work harder, to study, to give exceptional service, to court the confidence of the buyer more intensely than the man has to do. As a consequence she builds on a firm foundation and in a few years is likely to find her profits increasing.

MEXICAN TRADE BALANCE

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—A favorable trade balance of 38,900,000 pesos, about $14,976,500, for the first six months of 1931 was reported by the Department of Statistics yesterday.

GERMANY'S PLEA SAID TO REQUIRE U. S. DEBT ACTION

Calling of Young Committee Means Congress Must Vote on Policy

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 21—Germany's request for summoning the Young plan committee calls for prompt action by the United States Congress on the question of war debts, it is considered here.

While raising no objection to Germany's request that the powers of this committee be extended beyond those determined by the Young plan in order to permit it to consider the general question of Germany's capacity to meet its obligations, both commercial and political, the French Government is firm in its opposition to any significant reduction in reparations, especially in the so-called unconditional annuities, unless a corresponding reductions is made in its debt to the United States.

Germany's letter to the World Bank, of which the text is published here today, does not meet with as much adverse criticism as might have been expected. It is pointed out that it is, after all, a German document, which France has not signed. It is true the French Government was repeatedly consulted during the past three weeks while a satisfactory formula to be employed was being sought, but the French Government maintains it has not in any way signified approval of the German action.

Nevertheless the fact that no formal protest has been lodged against the German letter appears to indicate that Frence has had to yield to the facts as they exist.

The Laval Government's course in dealing with this question has been watched with apprehension by many members of Parliament who have feared that France would make unnecessary concessions to Germany. Although the Prime Minister recently appeared before the Foreign Affairs and Finance Committees of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate, and made a full explanation of the French foreign policy since last June, he has been asked to appear again before the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee.

During the debate on foreign policy which has been in progress for several days the Government has made no declaration in the Chamber, but M. Pierre Laval is expected to do so next Tuesday in closing this discussion. The vote then taken will be a decisive one for the Government.

DEPOSITORS ON BANK BOARD UP IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 21—Administration of the state banking laws by a board of bankers and depositors was urged before the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Banking at a hearing here Thursday by Mr. Albert B. Merrill, president of the First Trust & Deposit Company and allied banks of this section.

Mr. Merrill proposed that the board consist of seven to 13 members. The majority would be patrons of banks appointed by the Governor and the others would be named by banking associations. The state superintendent would be the board executive.

Lawless Methods Of Enforcing Dry Law Denounced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, again announces in the most emphatic manner, that violence and lawless methods of enforcing the law will not be tolerated within the dry force.

In suspending Mr. Henry Dierks, prohibition agent at Englewood, Colo., Colonel Woodcock points out that for over a year all the trainings and teachings of the reorganized dry force have been with the objective of directing attention to the important law violator, and of carrying on enforcement work without violence.

The Dierks case is almost the first of its kind since Colonel Woodcock came to office. The dry agent in this instance is charged with killing a truck driver over a bottle of wine. Whereas so-called dry "killings" were used with great effect in rousing hostile sentiment by opponents of the prohibition law until Colonel Woodcock came to office, there has been hardly one such case since that time, although there have been a number of instances of Woodcock's own men being slain ruthlessly by lawless rum-smuggling, gun-toting elements of the big cities.

"I hope every agent who reads this will take solemn warning that we will not tolerate this type of activity," Colonel Woodcock said.

Mail Courses Offered At Minnesota Prison

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21 (AP)—College courses by mail will be offered to inmates of the Minnesota state penitentiary.

The State Board of Control yesterday completed arrangements with the extension division of the University of Minnesota whereby they may take the university's correspondence courses, numbering 250, and ranging from art to business and political science.

The inmates would pay the regular tuition charge for mail order courses from money earned at the penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA SHOWN HOW TO HALT SLUMPS

Plan Embodies Long-Term Providing for Public Works Construction

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21—Long-term planning of public construction, with necessary funds for the projects assured by charging them against the borrowing capacity of the municipality, though not actually selling the bond issue to cover them until needed, are two of the salient points in the plan, by which a reoccurrence of widespread unemployment might be precluded, announced Nov. 14 by the department of industrial research, University of Pennsylvania.

According to Dr. William N. Loucks, assistant professor of economics in the Wharton School, who developed the plan after two years of research financed by a grant from the Rosenwald Foundation, at least 10 per cent of unemployment could be absorbed by public construction if this scheme is put into practice.

Under this arrangement, Dr. Loucks points out, cities would map out a program of public construction to be undertaken within, say, the next 10 years, as for instance, the building of subways, bridges and public works, which are not immediately necessary but are desirable improvements.

The city then proceeds to clear the way for all this construction that falls within the 10-year period by authorizing it and by charging against the borrowing capacity of the city the funds necessary to complete the program. Then these building projects are held in reserve. When a slow-down in business occurs, and unemployment threatens to cause a problem for the municipality, the bond issue to cover the construction is sold, and the work started.

Dr. Loucks suggests a municipal board of employment stabilization, composed of directors of city departments, members of the finance committee of the city council, representatives of contractors' associations and citizens, whose duty it would be to decide when each piece of construction should be undertaken. The actual time which would be required to start any one of the building projects would thus be reduced from about 10 months, the time now required, to a matter of weeks.

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Capt. John Parker Statue, Lexington.
Longfellow's House, 1843.
The Spirit of '76.

The color is Staffordshire Blue. There is a richly designed border, following Wedgwood tradition. The scenes are of early American shrines and events. The plates are printed from hand-engraved copper plates, with the color applied under the glaze to prevent fading. 10½ inches in diameter, they are an excellent size for dinner or service plates.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

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THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

Radio's Hand Is Sought

Politicians Need the Voice Powerful

By MARTIN CODEL

WASHINGTON

POLITICS and radio may be strange bedfellows, but their destinies appear to be inextricably interwoven. Recent political developments and the forthcoming presidential campaign are destined to have a profound effect on the progress of radio in this country.

By winning control of the House in the recent elections, the Democrats will place one of their own men in the chairmanship of the Marine and Fisheries committee which has charge of radio legislation. Ranking Democrat of that committee and its probable next chairman is Edwin L. Davis, Representative from Tennessee.

Mr. Davis is well known in radio circles for his opposition to what he believes to be a radio trust, for his convictions that the spread of high-power broadcasting is a menace and for his amendment of two years ago requiring a zone and state equalization of broadcasting facilities.

He will succeed to the mantle of Wallace H. White Jr., Republican, of Maine, co-author of the Radio Act of 1927, who goes to the Senate in the next Congress. In the upper chamber, Senator White may or may not win a place on the important Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has charge of radio there and of which Senator C. C. Dill, Democrat, of Washington, also co-author of the radio law, is a member. At any rate, the Senate will have two of the best-informed men on radio subjects, while the House is led by one of the most harshly outspoken critics of the radio powers that be.

Just what effect this will have on broadcasting and the radio industry, it is too early to say. In view of the fact that Congress will be absorbed with war debts, unemployment and other major problems—not to forget the coming political year—it is more than likely that the subject of radio will not go much beyond the talk stage in this session. But the fact that so many opponents of present radio are conducting vigorous lobbies and publicity campaigns probably will pave the way to much dabbling with the radio laws in later sessions.

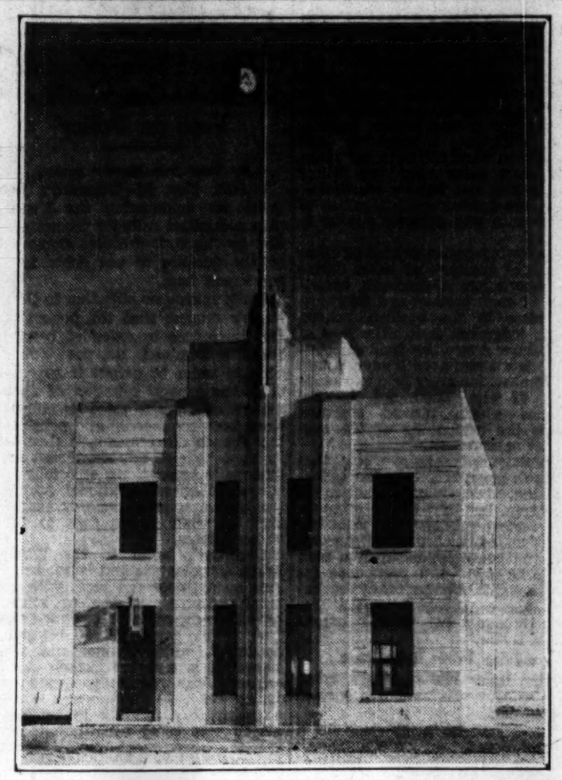
That the opponents of "the radio trust" and of present broadcasting practices will receive ready ears from some men on Capitol Hill, may be expected. Men like Representative Davis are crusaders and vigorous and outspoken.

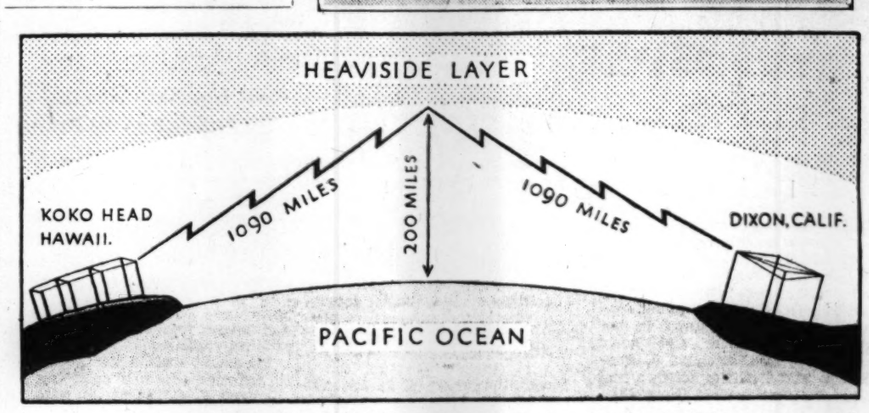
On the other hand, this fact must be borne in mind: Democrats and Republicans alike, with depleted money chests and with depressed business promising to yield them no great amounts of money to spend in next year's campaigns, will undoubtedly ask many favors of the radio interests, particularly the broadcast station owners and the network broadcasters. Radio having achieved such giant stature as a campaigning medium, they will need all the time on the air they can get—and they will want as much of it without cost as they can get.

Politics is a subject of tremendous interest on the radio, and stations and chains can hardly overlook the necessity of programming it. Yet those stations and chains must earn their own way, for the American Government lends radio no financial support in any way, as do other governments.

In the 1928 campaign, something like $800,000 was spent by the various parties on the radio. Then, however, radio did not have as much of its time "sold" as it has now. To put politics on the air during favorable hours today would mean to displace paying programs. Even if the politicians can pay for their time, the radio people must yet pay the contracted performers on sponsored programs whether or not they perform. So politics, at best, cannot mean any great amount of revenue for the broadcasters and may actually mean dead losses.

In view of the favors the politicians will therefore ask from radio, it is doubtful whether their party leaders will be disposed to attack too vigorously radio as it is now conducted in this country.





REFLECTED WAVES CONNECT HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Like a Billiard Ball Caroming Off a Side Cushion, the Short Radio Waves Reach Their Destination by an Angular Route, as Shown in the Diagram. The Interesting Modernistic Design of the San Francisco Transmitter, Actually Located at Dixon, Calif., Is Shown in the Photograph.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

San Francisco

RADIO, ethereal, globe-girdling thread, will soon add the "Pearl of the Pacific," Hawaii, to its string of communication gems. The international empire of telephony, stretching in an unbroken chain from the Balkans to San Francisco, will thus push its frontiers 2000 miles farther west, and Honolulu can talk directly to Bucharest.

Short waves, reflected against the so-called Heaviside layer, are the answer to this problem of telephone extension, and the art of antenna design will play a most important part, according to the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, which will put this link into service early in December.

A type of new antenna designed particularly to protect "sky waves," as distinguished from "ground waves," will be put into operation. These so-called "sky waves" are shot 200 miles high against the surface of an upper atmosphere known as the "Heaviside layer" and then caromed down to be received by the station at Kuko Head, 12 miles from Honolulu, it is explained.

Another explanation of the new antenna declared that it "bounces" the electric waves against the upper roof of the world. The antenna is known as the horizontal double-V type, and was developed this year by the Bell Telephone laboratories in New York. The arrangement of the wires makes them highly directional; that is, they are effective only in the direction of Hawaii. This results in great power economy.

When the service goes into operation, San Francisco will be the central point for all North American telephone calls through the transpacific stations. Approximately $3,000,000 is being spent to install the service which will enable residents of the United States to talk with their friends in Hawaii.

On completion of the Hawaiian link, plans will be made to extend the service to the Orient.

The circuits set up by the California stations will link the Bell system with the Mutual Telephone Company in Hawaii. While Dixon will transmit to the station at Koko Head, Point Reyes will receive from a station at Kahuku Point, 30 miles from Honolulu. The stations in Hawaii will be operated by the Radio Corporation of America.

The Price of Radio Selling

Advertisers Are on Horns of a Dilemma

This is the second of two articles on problems of a commercial radio program writer, giving the "why" of our present-day radio offerings.

IT OFTEN happens that the obvious explanation for this or that condition is missed by many people. In the subject under discussion, for example, most of the problems confronting the program writer are due to the commercialization of radio entertainment. A non-commercial radio program is judged successful if it is approved by the majority of listeners who appreciate the type of music, or other form of entertainment provided as the feature. But a commercially sponsored program, paid for by a concern that hopes to impress upon the audience the merits of its product or service in a degree that will manifestly increase the volume of sales, is successful only in the measure in which this objective is attained. Here lies the basic difficulty in preparing radio programs with a commercial background.

Were it reasonable to say that all women who hum to themselves "The flowers that bloom in the spring, Tra-la!" "Tit-willow" or some other of the Gilbert and Sullivan favorites, while they are washing the breakfast things or preparing the lunch, are specially good prospects for "Sylvia's Salad Dressing," then there would be ample reason for assuming that this type of program would interest the greatest number of women who might be induced to buy this brand of salad dressing. But since we cannot classify prospects with preferences in this way, the weakness of radio advertising as a means of reaching the greatest possible number of likely prospects is quite apparent.

But this is not the only problem. The public is quite prone to disassociate programs from products in a manner that must be most disconcerting to many advertisers "on the air." How many people who listen and enjoy the Stokowski concerts now being broadcasted at frequent intervals, know the name of the sponsors and their product! The writer recently asked a class of business and college women to name the sponsors of a number of radio programs which he designated merely by the feature or feature artists . . . all of them nationally known. The result was illuminating, and generally indicative of how litle attention is paid to advertising talk in a radio program; particularly a good program.

In the light of these facts which many advertising men and radio program directors are seeing more clearly, the laudable suggestion that advertisers reduce selling talk in the program merely to mentioning the name and product, or service, of the sponsor, would, in the majority of cases amount to a splendid gesture of sacrifice of commercial gain in the interests of art, for it would be folly to hope that profitable business would accrue to the advertiser as a result of his radio broadcasts. Advertising does sell goods, and any limitation of advertising appeal inevitably will tend to reduce the advertising power of radio boadcasting.

If this be true then the advertiser who uses radio as a means of increasing his business, is, indeed, on the horns of a dilemma. Nevertheless it is a situation which every advertiser who uses radio will have to face squarely, for the growing protest gainst the commercialization of radio programs by 'advertising "plugs" interjected into the program will eventually reach proportions that will force drastic action on the part of all who are interested in the success of radio enterprise and entertainment.

It is highly significant that there is a definite tendency on the part of a few radio advertisers to radically pare advertising talk "on the air" and rely more on newspaper space for getting the advertising message across to the public. In one or two instances, commercially sponsored programs are devoid of any advertising whatsoever. These are the type of programs that gladden the heart of the radio program writer. He does not have to consider, How is this going to sell the sponsor's product; but can write his continuities with specific audiences in mind; he will not dissipate his efforts by trying to write a program that will appeal to all types of possible prospects for the sponsors product.

In justice to several well-known business concerns using the radio for advertising purposes, it must be said they have sponsored programs that have a very definite class appeal. In this they have limited their advertising appeal to people with a particular taste in music, and to this extent they have subordinated the purely commercial interest to artistic and cultural enjoyments. But even some of these excellent programs are marred by advertising "plugs" that often jarr because of their utter inappropriateness, or the absurdity and exaggeration of claims made.

There is a place for legitimate advertising talk via radio, and that is at certain periods during the day, advertised in advance as distinctly advertising broadcasts. The "Shopping News" conducted by many stations is an example of legitimate advertising "on the air." If people tune in on these programs they want advertising. It is the privilege of the radio program writer, in such cases, to give it to them in as an attractive manner as possible. And this, too, is an art!

A. J. PEEL.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:15 p. m.—Piano soloist.
5:20 Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:50 Al Stanley, songs.
6:00 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:15 Popular song period.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
7:15 Lou Baker, songs.
7:25 Gruen Answer Man.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto.
7:45 Goldman String Ensemble.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio; two talks.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar: Aileen Clark; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Andy Sannella's Orchestra; Walter Winchell.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Don Humbert, guitar and songs.
11:30 NBC, Coon-Sanders Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Bradford organ.
5:30 WBZ Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Little Buster Circus Parade.
6:30 Riverside Pals: vocal duo.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward McHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights: Frank Luther, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 Edward McEnelly's Orchestra.
8:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "Dance With Countess D' Orsay."
9:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "Aida."
9:30 NBC, First Nighter: sketch, "The Beads"; talk.
10:00 NBC, "Cuckoo" sketch.
10:30 NBC, Clara Lu and Em.
10:45 Lloyd Stoneman, pianist.
11:00 Announcements; sports review.
11:03 Report of Bruins-Canadiens hockey game.
11:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
12:00 "Pipe Dreams"; organ.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Pheasant Organ Festival.
5:45 CBS, Football scores.
5:59 Time; news; temperature; weather.
6:15 Variety Revue; soloists; orchestra.
6:45 Collegiana"; sketch; organ.
7:00 CBS, "Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. Overture to "Alceste" (Gluck); Symphony No. 13 in G (Haydn); Concerto for Harp and Flute (Mozart); Symphony No. 5 (Beethoven).
10:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
10:30 Report of Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.
11:00 CBS, Madriguera's Cuban Orchestra.
11:15 Time; news; weather.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern and his orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Will Osborne's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:30 p. m.—Bert Lown's Orchestra.
5:45 Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Weather; news.
7:15 Voice and piano recital.
7:30 Eddie Deas and his orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Criterions, male quartet.
8:30 Hawaiian Echoes.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Lord and Lady Dusen-Berry."
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
11:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.
5:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
5:30 Evening Musicale; soloist.
5:45 Hawaiian Melodists.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 15

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:50 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
1:00 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 NBC, Talk, Mr. Carveth Wells.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBS, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 NBC, Florsheim Frolic: Grofe Orchestra; soloists; male trio.
4:30 NBC, Wonder Orchestra; soloists.
5:00 NBC, International Gypsies.
5:30 NBC, General Electric Twilight Program; Louise Homer, contralto.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; Earle Nelson, John Herrick, Billy Murray, soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 NBC, Red Cross Mattress Concert: Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Radio Test Tones.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, "Seth Parker's Neighbors."
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

9:30 a. m.—Paramount organ.
10:00 Sabbath Concert.
10:15 Safety Crusaders.
10:30 NBC, "Piddlers Three."
10:45 "A Song for Today."
11:00 Trinity Church, Boston.
12:15 p. m.—First National Violin Ensemble.
1:00 NBC, "Foundations of American Government," Congressman John Q. Tilson.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Bradford organ. Louis Weir.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Religious Life Hour: service.
3:30 p. m.—Veterans of Foreign Wars Program.
4:00 NBC, Melodies de France: Barrere Ensemble.
4:30 Unitarian Hour: service.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:10 Success Interview.
6:15 Principato Hawaiian Duo.
6:25 Wright interview; music.
6:30 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
6:45 NBC, Adventures of Barbara Wayne.
7:00 Time: "Fireside Hour."
7:15 "Songs My Mother Used to Sing."
7:30 NBC, The Three Bakers; trio; Ray Perkins; popular orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: speakers; soloists; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party: Clarence Budington Kelland, author; quartet; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:16 WBZA Players: "Castle Quaint."
10:45 NBC, Land of Wonder and Fear.
11:15 Paramount organ, Roland Pomerat.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 Organ Melodies; soloist.
10:00 "The Song Book."
10:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"What's What in Books," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Sons of Eli"; double quartet.
2:30 "Danceapators"; soloists.
3:30 Studio music.
5:00 Vagabonds Orchestra; soloist.
5:30 "Twilight Reveries": organ; soloist.
6:00 String quartet and soloist.
6:15 "Memories": Edmund Breese.
6:30 City Fuel Pageant: soloists; piano duo; dramatic sketch.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, "Charlie and Oscar" sketch.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Esther Cad-Kin; orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Roxy Theater Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor.
9:30 CBS, Sketch, "The Late Captain Crow."
10:00 Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
10:30 Special studio program.
11:30 Weather; news; time.
11:45 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Nocturne: Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 m.—CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, talk, Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist, from London.
12:45 CBS, "Cafe Budapest"; Viennese gypsy music.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, William Robyn, tenor; Emery Deutsch's Orchestra.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches Program.
3:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor.
5:00 CBS, the Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue; comedy, music; mystery drama.
6:30 Howard Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Popular programs.
9:00 Melody Mirror; voice, organ, violin.
9:15 Piano duo; vocal trio.
9:30 West Roxbury Legion Band.
10:00 CBS, Variety Show: stage and screen stars; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos: soloists; Sorey Orchestra.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:30 a. m.—Metropolitan Stage Show.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Ethel L. Gourley, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Norine Fennell, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma M. Tanner, Clinton, N. Y.
Lee P. Kirstein, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Hilda B. Evennett, London, England.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF NOV. 23-29

MONDAY, NOV. 23

2:30-3—American School of the Air. "Massasoit," historical sketch. CBS transcontinental.
3-3:15—The Columbians. Popular orchestra; quartet. CBS to KFJF.
3-3:30—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
3-3:30 — Serenyland Sketch. "November Thunder." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
3:15-3:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri. CBS to KOIL.
3:30-3:45—Melody Maids. CBS—Dixie network.
3:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. "Thanksgiving 1849." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOAL.
9-9:15—Make-Up Box Orchestra. CBS to KOIL.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra. Wanderers Quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:15-9:30—Symphony Orchestra. Howard Barlow, conductor. Mendelssohn, Charpentier and Saint-Saens. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." Massachusetts. Henry Hadley, conducting orchestra. Mixed chorus. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"An Evening in Paris." Miss Patricola; Pierre Brugnon; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Musical Dominoes. Jacob Zayde, violinist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express. Ohman and Arden, popular pianists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—The Modernists. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—"Real Folks" sketch. "The Wandering Boy Comes Home." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-11—Tosca Seidel, violinist. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Phantom Caravan." Oriental tone pictures by string ensemble. NBC—WEAF to CFCF.
11-11:30—Slumber Music. Concert orchestra. Daily. NBC—WJZ chain.

TUESDAY, NOV. 24

2-2:30—"Musical Americana." American ballads by soloists and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
2:30-3—American School of the Air. Mediterranean music. Soloists and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
3-3:30—"Music in the Air." Piano lessons. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
7:30-7:45—Kaltenborn Edits the News. Tues., Thurs. CBS to KOIL.
7:30-7:45—Southern Dairies Orchestra. Tues., Fri. CBS—Dixie network.
7:45-8—Back of the News in Washington. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Mills Brothers. Negro quartet. Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KFJF.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Author series. Soloists; quartet; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Abe Lyman's Orchestra. Tues., Thurs., Sat. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. "The Race with the Water Walker." CBS transcontinental.
8:30-8:45—Heel Hugger Harmonies. Quartet and strings. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Male quartet. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:45-9—Walter Winchell. Guest soloist. CBS to KOIL.
8:45-9—Dixie Serenaders. CBS—Dixie network.
9-9:30—Bne Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Soloists; concert orchestra; Armchair Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Alice Mock, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Mabel Jackson; Earle Spicer; Don Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." "Melvin A. Traylor," Frazier Hunt; concert orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Dixie Concert Orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10-10:15—Modern Male Chorus. CBS—transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Old Stager's Memories." Light opera review. NBC—WJZ chain.
10:15-10:30—Shoemakers. Quartet and orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—"Arabesque" sketch. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25

2:30-3—American School of the Air. Sketch based on Cervantes' "Don Quixote." CBS transcontinental.
4:30-5—Eastman School Chamber Music. String quartet. NBC—WJZ to WENR.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not." Robert L. Ripley. Wed. and Fri. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
8-8:15—College Memories. Fireside Singers, quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Snoop and Peep. NBC—WEAF to WTAM.
8:15-8:30—Guy Robertson, baritone. Leonard Joy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KSL.
8:15-8:30—Ohman and Arden, pianists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert. All-Friml program, composer at piano. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Helen Corbin Heinl, pianist; Oliver Smith, tenor; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—Halsey Stuart's "Old Counsellor." Concert orchestra; financial talk. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Wheaties Quartet; Organist. CBS to KSCJ.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. "A Study in Scarlet," Part 2. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—"Musical Gems." CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Comedy and vocal trio. Marcella Shields, Billy Murray and Walter Scanlon. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Swanee Revue. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer; Paul Oliver; Revelers; Cameo Trio; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:15—Beatrice Lillie. Quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:15-10:30 — Concert orchestra. Mixed quartet. CBS to KDYL.
10:15-10:30—Original Sketches. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—Columbia Concerts Corporation Program. Brosa Quartet; Gulda Gradova. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String dance orchestra. "Gil" Dobie of Cornell,; Countess Albani, soprano. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26

1:30-4:30—Cornell-Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia. Ted Husing and Graham McNamee. CBS transcontinental. NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
1:45-4:30—Nebraska-Pittsburgh. At Pittsburgh. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
5:45-6:15—Talk, Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister. From the Foreign Policy Association banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria. CBS.
7:45-8—"Famous Fallacies of Business," Merle Thorpe, editor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Dixie Spiritual Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—Rudy Vallee's Connecticut Yankees. Helen Morgan, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. "Thanksgiving." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:30-8:45—"Quiet Harmonies." Female trio and orchestra. CBS to KFJF.
8:30-9—Dixie Serenaders. CBS—Dixie Network.
9-9:30—Arco Dramatic Musicale. Saint-Saëns program. Soloists, quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Eugene Ormandy Presents. Soloists; quartet; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—Snowdrift Southern Melodies. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10 — Maxwell Ensemble. Feature, "Watch Fires," poem by Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, music by Maury Madison Lanny Ross, tenor; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes: "A Study in Scarlet," Part II. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Dixie Mammoth Minstrels. CBS Dixie Network.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row," Edwin C. Hill, newspaper man; Victor Young's Trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-10:45—Peters Parade. Irene Beasley; Christie Trio; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Fray and Braggiotti, pianists. CBS to KOH.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27

11-12—NBC Music Appreciation Hour. Walter Damrosch conducting National Orchestra. NBC—WEAF and WJZ to KSL.
2:30-3:30—Harvard-Stanford Debate. "Resolved that America Needs a Stronger Central Government," Harvard, affirmative, from WNAC, Boston, Stanford, negative, from KFRC, San Francisco. CBS.
4:15-5:15—Radio Guild. Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme." NBC—WJZ to KSL.
4:45-5:30—Curtis Institute of Music. Edward Austen Kané, tenor; woodwind ensemble. CBS transcontinental.
7-7:45—Major Bowes Family. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KOA.
8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra. Basil Rathbone, guest soloist. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time." News sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Cliequot Club. Reser's Eskimos; Raymond Knight. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Interwoven Pair. Billy Jones and Ernest Hare; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Master Works. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Pond's Dance Program. Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Robert Chisholm, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Armour Program. Soloists; vocal ensemble; Koestner Orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—Friendly Five Footnotes. "Casey" Jones; Larry Murphy; Rich Orchestra. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—"Silver Flute." Sketch. NBC—WEAF to WMAQ.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Toscha Seidel; Theo Karle; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men. Mildred Bailey; Jack Fulton; Jesters trio. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10:30-10:45—Talk by "Benny" Friedman. CBS to KOIL.
10:30-10:45—Blue Melody and Black Philosophy. CBS—Dixie network.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:45-11—Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor. Sorey Orchestra. CBS to KGB.

SATURDAY, NOV. 28

11-12:30—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor. CBS transcontinental.
1-4—Army-Notre Dame. At Yankee Stadium, New York City. CBS transcontinental. NBC—WJZ to KDKA.
1:15-4—Dartmouth-Stanford. At Harvard Stadium, Boston. NBC—WEAF to WTAM.
1:15-4—Yale-Princeton. At Yale Bowl, New Haven. NBC—WFI to WIOD.
7-7:15—The Political Situation in Washington Tonight. Frederic William Wile. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Reis and Dunn. Comedy and Song team. CBS transcontinental.
8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-9—National Council on Radio in Education. Talk series. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Dance with Countess D'Orsay." Countess D'Orsay and Le Dandy, soloists; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Male quartet; popular orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Chicago Civic Opera Company. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.
9-9:30—Carborundum Band. Indian legend. CBS to KMOX.
9-9:30—The Merrymakers. CBS—Dixie-transcontinental.
9-9:30—Barn Dance Varieties. CBS—WLBZ to KOL.
9:30-10—National Radio Forum. Talk from Washington. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. "Witch of Old Salem." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. Aileen Clark; Roaul Nadeau; Edward O'Brien; orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
10-10:30—"Cuckoo." Burlesque sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10-11—Hank Simmons Show Boat. "Down East." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—Twenty Fingers of Harmony. Semiclassical organ and piano duets. NBC—WJR to WREN.

SUNDAY, NOV. 29

12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. "The Contemporary Theater," Mr. Hugh Walpole, from London. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2:15—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. First act "Die Walkure," in English. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2:30-3—Herbie Kay's Orchestra. Chauncey Parsons, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
3-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Feature, Respighi's "Pines of Rome." CBS transcontinental.
4-4:30—Florsheim Frolic. Ferdie Grofe's Orchestra; soloists; trio. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
4-4:30—Melodies de France. Barrere Little Symphony. NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
4:30-5—Wonder Program. Ruth Lyon, soprano; Charles Sears, tenor; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
5:30-6—General Electric Twilight Program. Beniamino Gigli, tenor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue. Soloists; sketch; orchestra. CBS to CFRB.
6:30-6:45—"My Portrait Gallery of Famous Britons." "G. Bernard Shaw." NBC—WJZ to KFAB.
6:30-8—Barnsdall Musical Memories. Soloist; quartet; orchestra. CBS—Chicago.
7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS trnascontinental.
7-7:15—"Thru the Opera Glass." Opera review. NBC—WEAF to KSL.
7:15-7:30—Southern String Quartet. CBS—Dixie network.
7:30-8—The Three Bakers. Male trio; Ray Perkins; dance orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-9—Eddie Cantor; Dave Rubinoff's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—"Music Along the Wires." Symphony Orchestra. Fritz Reiner, conductor. CBS to WOR.
8:15-8:45—Esther Cad-Kin, soprano. Concert orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-8:45—Dixie Salon Ensemble. CBS—Dixie network.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Radio Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra, Maurice Baron, conductor. Soloist and chorus. CBS transcontinental.
9:15-9:45—The American Album of Familiar Music. Concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"The Constant Pirate." Sketch from Byron's "The Corsair." CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Dixie Jamboree. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—Buick Hall of Fame. Countess Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News

COLLINS STILL HOLDING LEAD

18.2 Balkline Champion Wins Second Block From Appleby

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Edgar T. Appleby of New York city must gather 386 points before Percy N. Collins of this city gets 300 today to capture the 18.2 balkline billiard championship of the Amateur Billiard Association of America. At the end of the second block of the 900 points challenge match Collins held the lead, 600 to 514 in 46 innings.

Collins, defending the title on his own Illinois Athletic Club table, gained nine points on Appleby, the former champion, winning the second block last night, 300 to 291 in 28 innings. The session was slower than the opening block, which required only 18 innings.

Appleby again scored the high run with a 58 against 55 for Collins, and the New Yorker also scored the third best run, a 52, on his last trip to the table. Collins won the first block Thursday, 300 to 223. The score by innings:

P. N. Collins—4 0 6 2 55 4 0 0 28 27 2 1 22 3 13 2 6 2 0 0 1 26 19 7 1 44 5 20—300. Innings—28. High run—55. Average—10 20-28. Grand total—600. Total innings—46. Grand average—13 2-46.

E. T. Appleby—4 14 1 21 3 1 0 19 58 2 1 1 35 27 10 0 0 0 0 3 8 0 19 0 2 0 52—291. Innings—27. High run—58. Average—10 21-27. Grand total—514. Total innings—45. Grand average—11 19-45.

Referee—James J. Peabody.

Princeton Club Downs Yale Club

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

GROUP A

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	Pct.
Princeton Club	3	0	17	4	1.000
Crescent Athletic Club	3	0	15	6	1.000
Harvard Club	2	1	12	9	.667
City Athletic Club	2	1	10	11	.667
N. Y. Athletic Club	1	1	7	7	.500
Yale Club	1	2	10	11	.333
Columbia Univ. Club	0	2	5	9	.000
Park Ave. Squash Club	0	2	4	10	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	3	4	17	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Princeton Club and Crescent Athletic Club, the unbeaten leaders in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship, in the New York section both were on the ragged edge of defeat in the third round yesterday afternoon, with the result depending on the last of the seven matches in each case. But each time the match went to their representative, and they are still the leaders.

The other winners of the day were Harvard Club and City Athletic Club, and these two are now tied for third place.

Princeton Club, visiting Yale Club, fought each other on even terms until the leaders, Carl H. Donner and J. S. Davidson, encountered each other, when Donner emerged victor by a score of 17—14, 12—15, 15—8. Crescent Athletic Club, playing against Columbia University Club on the New Moon courts, was held by the last year champions to the final struggle, when Theodore H. Hendrickson, promoted from Class C at the end of last season, defeated T. V. Barber for the odd match, 7—15, 15—7, 15—10.

Harvard Club, on the Fraternity Club courts, defeated the home team, 5—2, and City Athletic Club defeated New York Athletic Club by the same score, on the courts of the winner. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 3

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 17—14, 12—15, 15—8.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12.

H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 15—11.

A. G. Lanier, Yale Club, defeated M. C. Markham, Princeton Club, 15—10, 9—15, 15—10.

L. B Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 11—15, 18—16, 15—9.

E. D. Gallaudet, Yale Club, defeated W. H. English Jr., Princeton Club, 11—15, 15—8., 15—12.

Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, defeated R. L. Tompkins, Princeton Club, 15—5, 15—9.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 4, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 3

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 14—17, 15—7.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 15—12, 16—18, 15—10.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, won from R. B. Livermore, Columbia U. C., by default.

W. J. Wilson, Columbia U. C., defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent, 14—18, 15—5, 15—12.

T. H. Hendrickson, Crescent, defeated T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C., 7—15, 15—7, 15—10.

R. W. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—2, 15—8.

Donald Lawson, Crescent, defeated V de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 17—14.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 5; NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 2

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated E. B. Sanger, New York, 18—16, 15—11.

Harold Ablowich, City, defeated R. W. Georgi, New York, 15—10, 15—10.

C. B. Mergentime, City, defeated W. E. Chambers, New York, 15—13, 15—5.

A. B. Heineman, City, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—10, 18—14.

R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated T. A. Backer, City, 18—14, 15—8.

Sefton Tranter, New York, defeated Milton H. Fischer, City, 15—10, 12—15, 15—10.

Milton Cohn, City, defeated J. P. Leo, New York, 15—6, 11—15, 18—16.

HARVARD CLUB 5; FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 2

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—4.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—5, 15—7.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. O'Neill, Fraternity, 15—13, 9—15, 13—12.

J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 11—15, 15—5, 15—5.

S. W Smith, Fraternity, defeated D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, 18—15, 10—15, 18—14.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. H. Seward, Fraternity, 15—13, 10—15, 15—0.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated Howard Stearns, Fraternity, 15—10, 17—18, 15—4.

GROSS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—Theodore A. Gross has been elected president of the Illinois Western Skating Association. Mr. Gross, who is superintendent of playgrounds for the city of Chicago, was formerly secretary of the skating body. Harry Mayfield was elected first vice-president, Roy McWhirter second vice-president, P. J. Staff third vice-president, and Theodore Ruhlman secretary-treasurer. The registration committee was made up of Harry Berz, John Mock, Harry Hahn, Mr. McWhirter and Tobias Orb.

FRANCE'S OLYMPIC FUND CUT

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—A proposed appropriation by France to send its Olympic team to Los Angeles next year has been cut more than half by the finance committee of the Chamber of Deputies, from 1,220,000 to 600,000.

SPORTS BRITISH

SOUTH AFRICA SENDS SPEED AND SINEW

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

FIVE thousand three hundred pounds of muscular manhood, browned under the clear skies of sunny South Africa, is crashing its way, on 58 exceedingly fast legs, through a program of matches against the strongest Rugby football teams in the British Isles. In other words, the "Springboks" are here; and, if that explanation be insufficient, we must make it quite clear that, for the third time in history, a fine Rugger combination from South Africa is on tour in the country where the game originated, showing the natives how it should be played—or, rather, how it is played in the Union, on hard, dry grounds with a clean ball.

What these 29 stalwarts are able to achieve in the mud, with a ball that skids around like a piece of wet soap, was unproven at the time of writing; but their physical makeup, their speed, and their breath-taking vigor held out the promise that, whatever they did, the opposition would find it distinctly uncomfortable. For the first ten matches of their tour they had the sort of weather conditions that they like, and they were describable as definitely very good, with potentialities that may compel the use of superlatives before they sail for home. In their first ten games they were victorious nine times and were held to a draw, without score, by a side representing the south of Scotland.

Up to a point the visitors were enigmatical in their early fixtures here, and they impressed various critics in various ways. Adrian Stoop, a famous international player of former days, declared that they were better than their predecessors of 1906 and 1912, and his words carry weight, because he played against both those great sides; but the majority of newspaper "specialists" struck a more restrained note, and were not convinced that there would necessarily be jubilation in South Africa as a sequel to the tourists' matches with the national teams of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. This was, no doubt, because the invaders began their campaign in Wales, where Rugby football is a particularly whole-hearted matter, and they won their first four encounters by only small margins. Anyhow, their stock rose with a bound after they left Wales and obliterated a team called "London" by 30 points to 3. And it continued to rise when, with only 14 men on the field after the first five minutes, they scored 15 points to 3 at Birmingham against a Midland Counties side far stronger than the alleged "London" XV. Only three of the South Africans were called upon to play in both of these games—a simple fact that means a great deal in connection with an arduous tour of this kind.

There are 26 formidable fixtures on the South Africans' card, and the great majority of their engagements are against "representative" and not "club" sides. This, in itself, encourages one to think that they are absolutely certain of a big balance of wins over losses, for they (as might be expected) are a team in the fullest sense of the word. Seventeen of them come from Western Province, four from the Transvaal, and one apiece from the Border, Orange Free State, Griqualand West, Natal, South-West Districts, and Eastern Province. The average weight of their forwards is 202 pounds—think of that!—and of their backs 166 pounds. They have lived together for weeks and played together time after time, and it is in such circumstances as these that the greatest football teams are produced, provided that the raw material of skill is present, as it is most undoubtedly in the case of the "Springboks."

The progress of these Rugby players through the length and breadth of the British Isles is being followed in South Africa, as well as Britain, with the keenest interest, and, if the tourists do not, in turn, triumph over all the home unions, there will be a very real sense of disappointment among the folks "way back," for, in South Africa, Rugby football is, of all sports, the one that matters most. Which is rather remarkable when one considers that, in South Africa, summer weather obtains for nine months of the year, and the entire white population of the country is not one-sixth of the population of London.

Why should the South Africans be such great Rugger players? Possibly the explanation lies in the very fact that on their cast-iron grounds the ball is rarely greasy, and, as a consequence, they have developed speed, accuracy of passing, and kicking powers to an extent which the player brought up on Britain's muddy fields can hardly hope to equal. At any rate, these three qualities, developed by their home playing conditions, have been the outstanding features of the "'Springboks'" Rugby here, with special emphasis upon the kicking. Any side that infringes the rules in its own "25" is asking, in the plainest tones, to have a penalty goal scored against it. And it seldom asks in vain!

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE TO MEET IN CANADA

LONDON, Nov. 21 (By the Canadian Press)—Oxford and Cambridge University undergraduate skiers, who usually go to Switzerland for their annual intervarsity competitions, yesterday were so imbued with the "Buy British" slogan that they decided to go this year to Montreal, instead of the Alps.

T. L. Carter, Christ Church, who is captain of the Oxford ice hockey team, said the intervarsity hockey matches also would be played in Montreal.

"Our reasons for playing the matches in Montreal," he said, "are those of economy. The matches will take place during the long vacation and, as practically every member of both teams is a Canadian Rhodes Scholar, we shall find it cheaper to make the journey across the Atlantic, for, in any case, we should go to Canada to see our people."

Financial considerations convinced most of the players they would not be able to afford a trip to the Continent and still be able to return to Canada for their holidays. Carter would not say if all future hockey matches with Cambridge will be played on Canadian ice.

The teams will sail from England Dec. 12.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	2	1	0	5	3	5
Windsor	2	0	1	11	10	4
Cleveland	1	1	1	7	6	3
Detroit	1	1	1	5	4	3
Pittsburgh	0	2	1	4	5	2
Syracuse	0	2	1	6	8	2
London	0	1	1	1	3	1

RESULT NOV. 20

Windsor 6, Syracuse 4.

WINDSOR TAKES SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 21 — Syracuse Stars lost a loosely played International Hockey League game to Windsor Bulldogs here last night by a score of 6 to 4. It was the wildest scoring game of the early season schedule. Windsor scored four times before Syracuse rallied with three goals inside of three minutes in the third period. Windsor's carelessness aided the visitors. The victory established Windsor in second place.

ALBANY CLUB LOSING MONEY

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 21 (AP)—Whether or not Albany will have a baseball team in the Eastern League next year is in the hands of the bondholders, to whom the club owes almost half of its $500,000 indebtedness. A committee was named at a meeting of bondholders yesterday. It will study the situation and report back at a future meeting. The hopes of the majority were built about selling or leasing the franchise and the stadium. Some of the bondholders were for foreclosing immediately and others proposed the stadium property be cut into building lots and sold. The club's losses last season were about $7000, the bondholders were told.

ELLIOTT, KOSTER TO ST. PAUL

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Philadelphia club of the National League announced yesterday that it had sent Harold Elliott, pitcher, and Fred Koster, outfielder, to the St. Paul club of the American Association. This completes the deal whereby George Davis, outfielder, comes to the Phillies from St. Paul in exchange for cash and two players.

BOWDOIN ELEVEN ELECTS

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—John H. Milliken Jr. '33 of Saco, center on the Bowdoin College football team the past two years, was elected captain of the 1932 team yesterday. W. Holbrook Lowell Jr. '33 of Winchester, Mass., was elected manager, and Charles E. Hardies Jr. '34 of Amsterdam, N. Y., and John M. Sinclair '34 of Rumford, assistant managers.

MID-ATLANTIC MEET AT NEWBURGH, JAN. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 21—The Newburgh Skating Association yesterday received a sanction to hold the Middle Atlantic outdoor speed skating championship here on New Year's Day. Newburgh has also been selected as the site for the Olympic speed skating trials on Sunday, Jan. 10.

Nearly all of the American skaters chosen to compete in the Olympic trials will participate in the Middle Atlantic races. Raymond Murray, Irving Jaffee, Allen Potts, Walter Rutter, Carl Springer and Herbert Taylor are the racers who will represent the metropolitan district.

The American Olympic skaters have received instructions to report to William A. Taylor, coach, at Bear Mountain Park, Dec. 15.

BY-PLAYS

THE BASEBALL CHAIN

IT LOOKS as if the chain system had come to stay in major-league baseball circles, and the acquisition of the Newark Bears by the New York Yankees would seem to indicate that owners of major-league teams feel that they must take up this system if they are successfully to compete with the St. Louis Cardinals, who have controlled more than one minor-league team during the last few years. Branch Rickey, former University of Michigan baseball coach and later manager of the St. Louis Browns, and now business manager of the Cardinals, is generally credited with the development of the chain system of baseball, and, judging from the fact that the St. Louis Cardinals are the present world champions and the only National League team to win that title since 1925, it looks as if the idea were very successful. Owning a minor-league team certainly gives the major a fine chance to place promising young players and develop them for future service in the majors. It also helps the minors, as they are strengthened financially as well as in players. It will not be surprising to find nearly all of the minor-league teams being controlled by the majors before many years are passed.

ONE COLLEGE TEAM THAT KNOWS ABOUT THE POINT AFTER

There is at least one college team in the United States that knows just how valuable the point-after-touchdown is, and that is Iowa State of the "Big Six" Conference. And well it may, as on the last three Saturdays it has been the deciding factor. In two of the games it brought victory to Iowa State, defeating Oklahoma, 13 to 12, and Kansas State, 7 to 6; but the third time it worked the other way, resulting in a 6-to-7 defeat at the hands of Drake.

TEAMWORK IMPORTANT IN CROSS-COUNTRY

While to the average spectator teamwork may appear to be of minor importance in a championship cross-country race, there are few athletic competitions in which this phase of competition counts more than when five individual runners are trying to cross the finish line so as to pile up the least number of points, the basis on which a team championship at cross-country is decided. There is no better illustration of this than the winning of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America title by the Harvard harriers. The first Harvard runner to finish was Capt. Norman P. Hallowell Jr., and he was seventh, although he was placed at sixth in the team standing as the runner finishing second did not count in the team championship standing. The other Harvard runners who figured in the team total finished seventh, eighth, eleventh and twelfth for a total of 44 points, 51 points better than the total of the team one of whose runners finished first. That Harvard did not place a runner better than eighth for the individual title is undoubtedly due to this teamwork, as Captain Hallowell has always been ready to sacrifice his individual chances in order to help encourage a teammate, and it looks very much as if he should receive considerable credit for the bunching of the five runners up among the leaders. The victory is also a great tribute to Edward L. Farrell and Jaakko Mikkola, who have coached the Crimson harriers for a number of years with great success.

A PENALTYLESS FOOTBALL GAME

When Vanderbilt and Tennessee played their Southern Conference football championship game without a single penalty being inflicted on either team, they must have come pretty close to making a record, and, if they didn't, they must have equaled one.

MISS WIENER SCORING STAR

Two Philadelphia Teams Win in Southeast Field Hockey Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 21—Two Philadelphia teams were the winners on the first day, yesterday, of a two-day Southeast Women's Field Hockey Association tournament at the Montclair Athletic Club in which Baltimore, Washington and the north Jersey section were also represented. The Philadelphia first team scored a 10-to-0 victory over Baltimore and the Philadelphia reserves downed the North Jersey reserves, 15 to 0. The other match between All-Washington and North Jersey resulted in a 2-all tie. All three games were played in a steady drizzle or rain and heavy fog.

Miss Katherine Wiener of Germantown, Penna., junior at Smith College and 19-year-old All-America member of the Philadelphia first team, scored five of her team's goals against Baltimore, the highest individual scoring feat of the day.

Outstanding individual players in this tournament will be selected by a committee from the teams in the tournament. The players selected will comprise the teams to represent the southeast section in the United States national tournament in Chicago next week.

An interesting feature of the play yesterday, although individual play is being stressed was the remarkable teamwork displayed by each team in spite of the heavy going. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE
Miss Cadbury, lw	rw	Miss Johnston
Miss J. Kendig, ll	rl	Miss Simes
Miss Wiener, cf	cf	Miss Rogers
Miss Allen, rl	ll	Miss Corning
Miss Cross, rw	lw	Miss Hoff
Miss Strebeigh, lhb	rhb	Miss Freeman
Miss Townsend, chb	chb	Miss Cogswell
Miss Taussig, rhb	lhb	Miss Sappington
Miss Page, lf	rf	Miss Pugh
Miss Thaete, rf	lf	Miss Sullivan
Miss Elliott, g	g	Miss Clay-Brooke

Score—Philadelphia 10, Baltimore 0. Goals—Miss Wiener 5, Miss Allen 3, Miss Cadbury, Miss Janet Kendig for Philadelphia. Umpires—Miss Casey and Miss Marchant. Time—Two 25m. periods.

ALL-WASHINGTON		NORTH JERSEY
Miss Morrison, lw	rw	Miss Fensterer
Miss Neal, ll	rl	Miss Berrall
Miss Lukens, cf	cf	Miss Christ
Miss Jolley, rl	ll	Miss Feder
Miss Sproul, rw	lw	Miss Hascup
Miss Preische, lhb	rhb	Miss Pike
Miss Wilson, chb	chb	Miss Bennett
Miss Turnbull, rhb	lhb	Miss Foster
Miss Gordon, lf	rf	Miss Powers
Miss Sayle, rf	lf	Mrs. Schleretti
Miss Spaulding, g	g	Miss Beggs

Score—All-Washington 2, North Jersey 2. Goals—Miss Lukens, Miss Wilson for All-Washington; Miss Feder 2 for North Jersey. Umpires—Miss Ann Page and Miss Mary Morgan. Time—Two 25m. periods.

PHILADELPHIA R.		NO. JERSEY R.
Miss Wilson, lw	rw	Miss Nadelberg
Mrs. Haslam, ll	rl	Miss Bishop
Miss Vanderbeck, cf	cf	Miss Torres
Miss C. Kendig, rl	ll	Miss Ludwig
Miss Remington, rw	lw	Miss MacMahon
Miss Brown, lhb	rhb	Miss Badger
Miss West, chb	chb	Miss Richardson
Miss McLean, rhb	lhb	Miss Snyder
Miss Grant, lf	rf	Miss Dickson
Miss Collier, rf	lf	Miss Marchant
Miss McWilliams, g	g	Miss Kremer

Score—Philadelphia Reserves 15, North Jersey Reserves 0. Goals—Mrs. Dorothy Haslam 3, Miss Catherine Kendig 4, Miss Vanderbeck 4, Miss Remington 2 for All-Philadelphia Reserves. Umpires—Mrs. Dorothy Serles Schlereth and Miss Marianne Bennett. Two 25m. periods.

DUPLIN TO COACH M. I. T. SIX

Victor J. Duplin Jr. '31 has been appointed varsity hockey coach at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it was announced Friday. He succeeds William J. Stewart, who recently resigned to devote all of his time to refereeing in professional hockey. Duplin starred on the Stoneham High School sextet for four years and was captain during his senior year. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he played on the freshman six and then a year as a varsity regular. Duplin then transferred to M. I. T. and was a regular on the varsity for one year.

MEXICAN OLYMPIC PLANS

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 21 (By U. P.)—No military teams will be able to go to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles next July because of economies in the War Department. Civilian teams will be sent, however.

Rugby Football Flourishes In the Maritime Provinces

Eastern Officials Hope That the Team Chosen for a Tour of Japan Early Next Year Will Include Star Players From That Section of Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 21—With Canada planning to send a rugger team to the Orient early in the new year, it hardly seems likely the English Rugby Union of Canada will pass up the East in selection of players for the tour in Japan. While the British game has flourished for many decades on the Pacific slope and is spreading rapidly in the prairie provinces, eastern Canada is paying more attention to the sport than before.

In the Maritime Provinces some of the best English Rugby played in the Dominion is being waged yearly. There is hope in this section of the East that the Japanese tour ensemble will include stars from the Maritime Union.

Caledonians' Strong Lineup

Providing the necessary arrangements can be made officials here anticipate inclusion of members of the Caledonia Athletic Club fifteen, thrice hand-running winners of the MacTier Cup, symbolic of English Rugby supremacy in eastern Canada. The Caledonians, hailing from the far-easterly Glace Bay of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, are as colorful and aggressive a band of gridmen as the Maritimes have ever produced, it is felt in rugger quarters.

In the Maritimes proponents of the British code of Rugby football are proud of their perennial attainments. For seven years, ever since A. D. MacTier of this city donated the trophy for annual competition for the Eastern championship, stalwarts from the lower provinces have captured the title.

University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N. B., first accomplished the feat in 1925, first year the cup was up for titular contention. Thereupon the Red and Black collegians set up a successful three-year defense, until, in 1929, along came Caledonia with its mighty aggregation, a collection of hardy mine-workers and brawny Scots from Cape Breton. And with these rugged, wiry miners the cup remains, including their conquests of the current campaign.

Upper Canada Defaults

One disappointment concerning the 1931 gridiron play was failure on the part of Upper Canada to make good their challenge against the Maritime Union, a dell which brought about a MacTier Cup schedule which placed the Ontario-Quebec vs. Maritimes match as the final of MacTier elemination series. Caledonia successfully took care of itself in its own Union and then, in the midst of preparations to meet the survivors of the upper provinces, had to accept the hollow honor of the eastern championship on announcement from this city that this section had defaulted.

There was much regret at this occurrence, it being felt that Montreal Amateur Athletic Association squad would have proven worthy and formidable antagonists. M. A. A. A. was elected to make the trip to Glace Bay by virtue of Ontario defaulting and the Winged Wheelers topping the Quebec Union flight. As this club had journeyed to the Cape Breton mining town in 1930 and had only failed to lift the trophy because a 3-to-3 deadlock was their best effort, the Wheelers were conceded a good chance to wrest the cup from the Maritimers this autumn.

This was to have been M. A. A. A.'s third consecutive year for the cup final, Caledonia defeating the Montreal troupe here in 1929 by a 16-to-11 decision.

Caledonia Wins, 14 to 3

Caledonians flashed to decisive victory in subduing U. N. B.'s team this fall, the Blue and White horde sweeping relentlessly over the New Brunswickers on the latter's home pitch, 14 to 3. This was the final of the maritime zone MacTier play, the collegians having forced out Fredericton City in the opening challenge round, one week previously, 6 to 0. This trio was the only number to enter the MacTier lists in the down-east territory this fall.

Thus, the Cape Bretoners, in turning back U. N. B. at Fredericton, actually retained the trophy in that contest. The rapierlike thrusts of Caledonia, their smooth-passing attack, their accurate tacking and fleetness afoot, was too great an obstacle for Varsity to overcome. The winners piled up a 9-to-0 margin in the opening half, and in the closing session added five more while the losers were posting three on a penalty placement goal.

As in each of the MacTier campaigns of the last two seasons, T. Boutilier, auburn-haired right wing of the Caledonian three-quarters in the back division, was head and shoulders above all others in this match. He raced across thrice for tries, punted strongly at all times, figured in nearly every passing bout in which the winners indulged and tackled with an effectiveness that shook the opposition to its very foundation.

Remarkable Stamina

The blue-shirted miners, never idle from start to finish of the 70 minutes of play, displaying remarkable stamina, reeling off long yardage in brilliant backfield runs and bewildering the college fifteen by their dexterous ball handling and sheer speed, were never in danger of losing that tussle.

Within five minutes from the opening whistle Caledonia forged to the front with a placement goal by Daniel Nicholson, star kicker of the Scots Illegal scrummaging caused A. G. Gunn of this city, refreeing that tilt, to award the kick to Caledonia, and this break paved the way to the Nova Scotians' triumphant march and the title.

Outplaying a stubborn U. N. B. array, steadily wearing the college athletes down in morale and physique, and while outweighed yet smarter, the Caledonians raced on to victory. Late in the first half the elusive Boutilier outsped and battered his way to touches over the coveted varsity final white strip, each in the corner and too difficult in angle for the convert. One try was a plunge across after scoop-up of a loose ball and fake pass. In the other he was the focal point of a daring three-quarter line dash from a 40-yard scrimmage, dancing through on taking the final lateral pass.

Both Penalized Heavily

While Varsity pressed to the attack as the second half got under way, reducing the lead to six points when McLenahan's shot from placement 30 yards out gave the Red and Black their only score of the game, the victors soon changed the trend of battle and outfought the losers, from then on. Both sides were penalized heavily and both showed remarkable dribbling ability, but Varsity came off second-best in these departments too. Just before the close Hyeiski, Polish schoolboy marvel of Cape Breton, now a Caledonian regular, on the opposite flank to Boutilier, streaked forward, joined in an extended dribble from Caledonia territory, scooped up the ball, outguessed Fowler, opposing fullback and registered the try.

Here Nicholson made good the convert attempt and added the final two points to close out the scoring.

Sheppard, Caledonia fullback, the two Jackson brothers, three-quarters, and McMullan, half, were prominent for the winners. For the collegians the work of Burke, three-quarter, was outstanding, while McLenahan's kicking served his side well. Oldham, a forward, also starred.

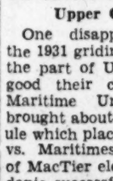
Captain Bull, three-quarter, and Boone, fullback, both of Fredericton City's squad, were particularly good in their match with U. N. B. Both are mentioned as possibilities for the Japan tour fifteen.

In Cape Breton the feeling remains that Boutilier should be granted a place on that line-up.

Restaurants

BOSTON

The Samovar



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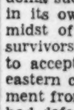

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BRUIN CUBS OPEN SCHEDULE TONIGHT

The first game in Boston of the Canadian-American Hockey League for the 1931-32 season will be played tonight when the Bruin Cubs entertain the New Haven Eagles at the Boston Garden. The Cubs and Eagles are tied for third place in the league standing at present each having won and lost a game.

New faces will appear for each team. Boston presents Dave Downie, Johnny Houbregs, Red Conn, Max Sutherland, Percy Jackson, Joe McGoldrick, all members of the Pacific Coast Hockey League last year and others, not with the team last year in the persons of Myles Lane, Peaches Lyons and Wayne Koski. The members of last year's team retained are Lloyd Klein, Eddie Burke, Jack Pratt and Yip Foster.

New Haven has a new manager in Joe Simpson, former defenseman of New York Americans, and new players in Flat Walsh, Maroon goalie last year; Duke Dutkowski, Roy Burmister and Frank Carson, American players last year, and new members to pro-hockey in Wilson, Collins and Bert Jackson.

College Football Results

Cedarville 12, Urbana Jr. 6.
Cotner 7, Doane 0.
George Washington 32, Butler 7.
Glenville Teachers 14, Morris Harvey 6.
Iowa State Teachers 6, Coe 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 39, Culver Stockton 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 14, Rock Horse C. 12.
Luther 20, Buena Vista 0
Montana Mines 12, Intermountain Union 0.
Northwestern (Okla.) 7, Southwestern T. 7.
Ohio Northern 51, Capital 12.
Omaha Municipal 0, Wayne Teachers 0.
Ottawa 6, Bethany 0.
Pacific 27, San Jose 0.
Paris Island 25, Georgia S. C. 12.
Peru Teachers 20, Kearney Teachers 0.
Rose P. I. 10, McKendree 7.
Salem 18, Fairmont Teachers 0.
Simpson 26, Central (Iowa) 0.
Southern Normal 19, Dakota Wesleyan 0.
St. Viator 18, Elmhurst 0.
St. Ambrose 7, Penn College 6.
Texas 6, Centenary 0.
Texas Tech 32, New Mexico 6.
Westminster 13, Central 0.
Wofford 13, Erskine 12.
Yale 2d 7, Harvard 2d 2.

DIVIDEND CHANGES

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Unfavorable dividend changes during the last week were smaller than in the preceding week, while favorable changes showed an increase, a compilation by Standard Statistics Company shows. Unfavorable changes totaled 24, made up of 15 decreased and nine passed dividends, while favorable changes numbered 12, of which three were resumed, seven were extras and two initial dividends. In the previous week unfavorable changes numbered 38 and favorable changes seven.

MEXICO TO PLAY ROLE IN NEW ERA, DR. PUIG ASSERTS

Ambassador Says It Soon Will Contribute to Welfare of America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Mexico, with its traditions of pre-Hispanic and colonial cultures and its artistic and imaginative capacities, will play an important rôle on the new stage which is set for the writing of the history of American civilization, Dr. José M. Puig Casauranc, newly appointed Mexican Ambassador to the United States, forecast in his American radio début last night.

Dr. Puig, a student of sociology, declared that the Mexican revolution has prepared his country to contribute to the world's progress.

Mexico before the Revolution, said Dr. Puig, was a country with large and resplendent show windows, with a capital city always beautiful and well kept. Certain thriving industries, prosperous large agricultural holdings and sundry lofty cultural expressions, he said, afforded to the outsider the superficial impression of a happy and contented people who were following the normal road of progress.

"Deeper could be perceived a tragic procession of those perpetually exploited, of millions and millions of human beings who did not live as such, whose rights and liberties were subjected to the kindness and whims of their employers and masters, whose starving and almost naked families would have to continue the sorrowful cycle of unhappiness, misery and misfortune of their forbears," he declared.

"No people," the Ambassador said, "can exercise any influence in the concert of nations if it only exports materials for the production of tangible wealth and leaves in the country of origin only tears and sweat among the millions of unredeemed beings who knew how to wrest them from nature."

The Mexican revolution brought a valuable contribution in the field of social reform and social justice, and, in spite of its shortcomings and its youthfulness in the political field, Mexico soon will begin to contribute to the progress and welfare of America and of the world, Dr. Puig said.

BRAZILIANS TRIED UNDER MILITARY LAW

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Nov 21 (AP)—All persons accused of subversion against the public order will be tried by military courts under military law, under a decree signed yesterday by President Vargas.

The decree applies to civilians as well as to members of the military forces and is effective whether the offense charged is against a local state government or the federal government.

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my pretty frock?

You can tell at a glance! These Bradley knitted frocks are going everywhere it's smart to go.

There's a corduroy-knit suit (for instance) that shops in the morning and teas in the afternoon; a lacy, pebbly frock that motors to the game, and later is seen dancing at a smart hotel; a sweater-blouse that appears at the hunt breakfast first, and then sets out for the golf course.

The "hand-knit" sweaters above are representative. The one at the left is of softest mohair yarn. Its lacy yoke and tight-fitting sleeves, puffed above the elbow, are characteristic of the newest things from Paris. It comes in Turquoise, Eggshell and Chanel Red. About $10. (No. 7098.)

At the right is a smart little sweater-blouse that's very versatile. It goes with tweeds, worsteds or knitted things, and is equally good in town or on the fairway. The colors are Porto Brown and Tampico Beige, Riff Red and Eggshell, as well as Light Navy or Turf Green with White. The price is about $8.50. (No. 71179A.) The Bradley line is full of new and charming things. Take time to see them. . . . The Bradley Knitting Company, Delavan, Wisconsin.

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Whitney Museum of American Art

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

REVERSING the usual practice, the newly opened Whitney Museum of American Art devotes itself largely to the work of living artists. Only an artist would have established that point of view, and the museum's founder, Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, is a sculptor, internationally recognized. Although she has not been hampered by financial limitation in her search for the fullest possible expression of her artistic vision, she has for years been acutely conscious of the ordeals many unrecognized artists have endured and are enduring in the sheer effort to survive. To many such artists, some of whom are now established in their profession, she has given the æsthetic encouragement of appreciation and the practical support of patronage. So this new addition to the cultural wealth of the public found its beginnings, and still stands, in the shadow of one woman.

To the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, Mrs. Whitney does not subscribe when it comes to surveying the horizons for future genius. She cannot sit back and say: "Let us wait to see who will survive. Let time sift the wheat from the chaff." Being a person of action, she says in effect: "Let's feed whom we can that shows a gleam, an intuitive impulse, toward expression. Afterward, should promise come to fulfillment, so much the better; but suffice it to respond to the gleam." All this, be it understood, is no official statement of Mrs. Whitney's motives, but one person's impressions received at the press exhibition and luncheon on Nov. 16, the day preceding the opening.

Toward New Attitudes

It is possible that few visitors to the museum will like all the pictures and sculptures. But everyone, probably, will be inclined to suspend judgment on the things that seem debatable. We are confident that Mrs. Whitney has made permanent the attitude of inquiry, tolerance and sympathy that has marked her uncounted, and probably unknown, number of acts of encouragement toward artists trying to find themselves. It is this attitude that will now be communicated to the public by the activities of the museum she has founded. At the press luncheon Christopher Morley remarked that "the public is isolated from art." It would seem that in a museum devoted to vital contemporary expression he will find cause to qualify his statement because of the contacts of meaning that a number of the items in this collection will have for the layman.

Certainly there is always a response to devout feeling in art, as manifested in the two panels by John La Farge, "St. John" and "Mary," which flank the doors of one of the galleries so effectively that one would fancy that the room had been designed to give them a setting. Then there is one of Thomas Eakins's big and simple portraits, "Riter Fitzgerald," showing a gentleman at ease in his library. In passing, as explanation for the confidence shared by many persons in Mrs. Whitney's judgment of the constant virtues in art, it is in order here to remark that she was an Eakins fan two decades ago, long before the dealers discovered his value. Another such artist was Arthur B. Davies, whose pictures could have been bought for a twentieth of what they fetch today when she bought the "Crescendo" in this collection. Seven female figures, possibly connoting the musical scale, are presented in a series of graceful poses setting forth an evolving idea in continuity. In contrast to the supple rounded forms are the sharp, harsh lines of the mountains in the background.

Maurice Prendergast

Then there is "Promenade, Gloucester," by Maurice Prendergast, one of his all-over patterns of variegated color which so startled gallery visitors of 20 years ago, but which are now sought by museums as the work of an acknowledged American master. Here is one of Albert P. Ryder's mysterious nocturnes, a typical interior by Walter Gay, J. Alden Weir's lyrical "Landscape With Trees," a big-planed "Woman Holding a Fan," by Mary Cassatt, a landscape by John H. Twachtman in which trees and rocks are summarized with characterizing vision, a landscape by Edward Redfield in one of his intimate and pearly moods, R. A. Blakelock's luminous "Evening," Robert Henri's dashing "Storm Tide," William J. Glackens's "Washington Square," Rockwell Kent's "Shadows of Evening," Gifford Beal's "Fisherman," Henry Lee McFee's "Crow With Peaches."

Still among the paintings, we notice George Biddle's dynamic "Flowers"; Jerome Meyer's transmutation of a scene among tenement dwellers, "Summer Night, East Side Park"; Randall Davey's rhythmic "Hurdle Race," with its powerful oscillation of movement; Arthur Crisp's decorative panel, all primitive grace and lively invention; Herman More's "Rock and Trees," with its balanced space relations; Georgina Klitgaard's gracious resolution of building forms into areas of personal color in "Luther's Farm," and pictures by Max Weber, Boardman Robinson, George Luks, Edward Hopper, Charles Burchfield, Georgia O'Keefe, Reginald Marsh, Charles Demuth, Preston Dickinson, Joseph Pollett, Charles Sheeler, Henry E. Schnakenberg, Alexander Brook, Ross Moffatt, among many others.

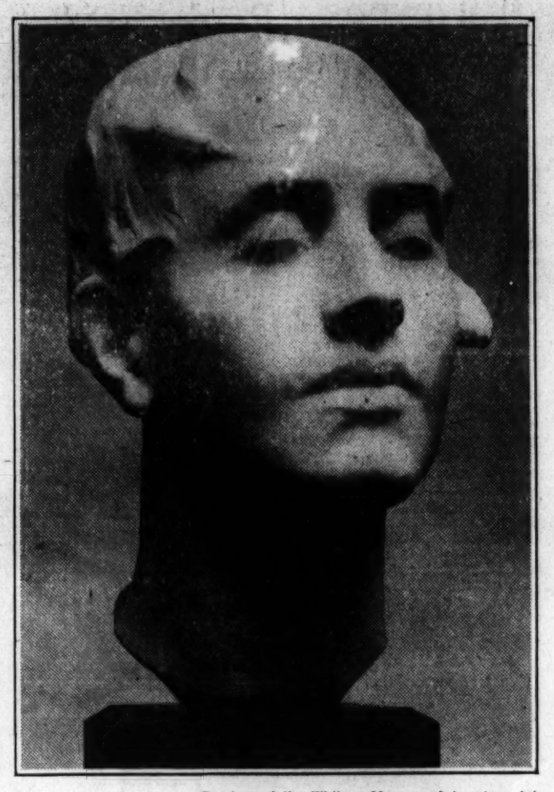
A Wooden Indian

Among the sculpture Mrs. Juliana R. Force, director of the Museum, has placed, probably so that no one shall get in too solemn a mood, a wooden Indian of merit as primitive sculpture like those that once obstructed the sidewalks. St. Gaudens's noble "Puritan" is here in a miniature copy, Daniel Chester French's smiling "Emerson," Charles Grafly's stirring head of "War," MacMonnies's "Bacchante," Abastenia St. Leger Eberle's "Roller Skating," Mahonri Young's "Boxer," Sherry Fry's stylized "Seated Woman," Jo Davidson's "Japanese Girl," Mrs. Whitney's flower-like motivated "Chinoise," Robert Laurent's "Awakening," and many others, to the number of more than 100 figures. There are upwards of 500 prints, drawings and works in other mediums which are to be shown at a later general exhibition. Even in the opening show it has not been posible to offer more than a selection of the 500 paintings and water colors in the collection.

The museum occupies three buildings which have been given a general and unified front of stucco in a yellowish pink tone, which is set off by making the lintels, band courses and architectural motifs in white stone. Noel & Miller are architects of the exterior. The entablature and columns of the main entrance were adapted from the Greek. They are of marble, over which is placed a spreading bas-relief of an eagle in white metal. The door itself is of aluminum of a modern design of stars in a setting of red Numidian marble.

Inside, the buildings were redesigned by Bruce Buttfield, with the assistance of Mrs. Force. There are nine painting galleries, one sculpture room, print rooms, library, offices and a shipping room. Chromium steel and glass are used in the specially designed furniture, which includes seats which are so supported from their centers that seated persons may move the feet freely without bumping their heels. The wall coverings are varied from gallery to gallery, with powder blue used in the sculpture gallery to give sharp definition to marble and bronze. Two of the picture galleries have white walls and white velvet draperies. Another has rose-colored walls, carpet and hangings, and two others have canary-toned walls and blue carpet and hangings. Woven paper covers some of the walls; others have a sheathing of cork.

With the care needed to choose the pictures for an appropriate background, there goes the advantage of escaping from the bleakness all too characteristic of art galleries. The inviting foyer, with its double convex stairway partly inclosing a fountain, attains a Della Robbia effect with its luminous blue walls setting off two marble figures by John Gregory in niches. Robert Locher, Max Kuehne, Carl Walters and Karl Free—all American artists—contributed especially designed decorative details to the building.



Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art

Head for Titanic Memorial (Marble) by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney.

'The Lady With a Lamp'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EDITH EVANS, in "The Lady With a Lamp," by Reginald Berkeley, presented by Kenneth MacGowan and Joseph Verner Reed at Maxine Elliott's Theater, beginning Nov. 19, 1931. Directed by Leslie Banks, settings by Robert Edmond Jones. Principals in the cast:

Selina Bracebridge	Jane Saville
Mrs. Williams	Virginia Tracey
Mr. Bamford	Joaquin Souther
Dr. Cumming	Edgar Kent
Lady Heritage	Hilda Plowright
Mrs. Calder	Barbara Allen
Lady Christabel Deane	Barbara Bruce
Miss Pelt	Anne Revere
Elizabeth Herbert	Patricia Collinge
Mrs. Nightingale	Nellie Malcolm
Henry Tremayne	Stuart Casey
Sidney Herbert	Leslie Barrie
Lord Palmerston	J. W. Austin
Dr. Smith	H. Langdon Bruce
A nurse	Ann Lynwood
Florence Nightingale	Edith Evans

Although a London correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor gave detailed consideration to this drama about Florence Nightingale at the time of its English production in January, 1929, its American presentation is of such moment in the theater that further comment is in order. With settings, costumes and manners that recapture the Victorian we see this pioneer nurse, in the modern sense, single-handed combating the traditions of the War Office, putting aside all personal longings to follow her humane vision, organizing her poor facilities at Scutari near the Crimean battle-front against seemingly impossible odds, and winning the gratitude not only of Britain but of the world.

We see her, too, as a pioneer feminist of the modern order, denying "the tremendous superiority of the male," proving the place of women in the forefront of affairs, working always for the idea of peace. Her work, she declares—and you believe her when Miss Edith Evans says so—is her sole reason for existence. Finally we see her at 87, when, honored by the officials of three nations, her active work finished, she is all but translated—in a physical and mental sense—into a glow of benevolence. She does not understand the words that have been spoken around her, but she says "They were so kind. So very kind." It is then that one of the dignitaries reads from Longfellow's poetic tribute to Florence Nightingale the words beginning:

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land
A noble type of good heroic womanhood.

With a blend of delicacy and strength Miss Evans acts this shining woman, acts her as a complete woman and no mere heroine out of a steel engraving. She can be indignant at sluggish reactionism that is too lazy to face the task of building a new order to meet the changing times, and she can hold in her arms with outward calmness the form of a soldier who is passing from mortal wounds, even when he is the man she renounced to take up her work for mankind. Miss Evans's presentation of the dignity and unselfishness of service communicates to the spectator a feeling of exaltation.

As an actress she avoids every opportunity to score easy and obvious points. She makes one forget she is an actress in her reflection of the emotions and thought processes of Florence Nightingale. She has learned to draw upon that well of intuition that is the source of inspiration in expression. She dares to enter upon long silences in the midst of dialogue when transitions of mood require marked mental adjustments. Eloquent is her listening, and the pace of her speech is varied by the fluctuations of dramatic emotion. Well may we understand the high repute she has won in England in a long series of important plays—for she is a complete artist.

This play gives Miss Patricia Collinge the best of all parts that have fallen to her, and she rises to the occasion as Elizabeth Herbert. Throughout the drama runs the battle between Mrs. Herbert and Florence Nightingale, with the nurse commanding that Sidney Herbert give his great talent to serving the nation as Secretary of State for War, while Mrs. Herbert tries to get him away from the work that is breaking him. After his passing, years go by before Elizabeth can bring herself to visit the woman who was instrumental in bringing upon her such personal grief, but finally Elizabeth's instinctive love for all that Florence stands for overcomes her resentment, and the two women have an affecting meeting while Gladstone cools his heels below.

Mr. St. Clair Bayfield gives a touching and sturdy performance of "Scotty," her secretary-assistant, "the one man for whose opinion she ever cared." He thinks to resign his arduous duties, but she "will not let him desert." Mr. Leslie Barrie depicts the fading of Herbert under his great stresses, Mr. J. W. Austin is a wise Lord Palmerston, Mr. Stuart Casey a worthy Tremayne, who represents Florence's loved one under another name. E. C. S.

An Artist's Preferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

THE opinions of a distinguished painter about his brother artists are always worth hearing, but still more effective and instructive is a demonstration; when the painter is able to point to a group of pictures and say, "These are paintings I admire intensely and I'll tell you why." This is the rare and profitable experience which some Cambridge undergraduates enjoyed when Gerald Kelly, R. A., opened an exhibition of his favorite pictures by contemporary British artists, in the gallery of Ernest and Sidney Heffer, booksellers and publishers. Altogether he has managed to get together 53 paintings, and while this, of course, does not exhaust all that Mr. Kelly thinks good in modern painting, he maintains there is not one picture in the collection that is not good and beautiful in its own way.

In his opening speech Mr. Kelly said there were four supremely gifted painters working in England today. He gave their names in alphabetical order: Augustus John, W. R. Sickert, P. Wilson Steer and Henry Tonks. He was able to borrow only one of the Johns he wanted, but he was fortunate in securing nine lovely examples of Sickert's work, three of Steer, and eight of Tonks.

Professor Tonks, said Mr. Kelly bluntly, has "wasted a lot of his time" teaching students at the Slade School, so that his own output of work has been restricted, but his own paintings are "lovely"; and indeed the eight examples at Cambridge, never before seen together, will be a revelation to many visitors of the varied beauty of Tonks's work.

Alan Beeton—formerly of Trinity College—is a less known painter of Vermeer-like subtlety and exquisite finish whose work Mr. Kelly admires intensely. Eight paintings by Beeton are included in the collection, among them a life-size portrait with very delicate patterning of white on white—subtle as the design on "self-colored" Chinese porcelain—and several of the painter's small interiors, in which he makes amusing use of a lay figure. Beeton's fine work would be more widely appreciated, said Mr. Kelly, if he were not so hopelessly unable and unwilling to advertise himself.

Ethel Walker is another painter Mr. Kelly is enthusiastic about, and his five selected examples show her remarkable gifts in portraiture, marine and flower painting. The wide range of Mr. Kelly's taste is shown by such contrasts as the fine linear work in the trees of A. Gwynne Jones's "Spring Evening" and the broad handling and belligerent color in two flower pieces by Matthew Smith. There is a lovely little farm scene by Stanley Spencer, and other artists represented are Rodney J. Burn, Clausen, Ambrose McEvoy, Sir William Rothenstein, Walter Russell, Mrs. Swynnerton and Algernon Talmage. E. R.

'Well Caught'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"Well Caught," a new farce by Anthony Armstrong, presented at the Embassy Theater beginning Oct. 28, 1931. The cast:

Humphrey	Richard Littledale
Pelham	John Boxer
Saunders	Frederick Piper
Madge Wallace	Eileen Branch
Colonel Wallace	Herbert Lomas
Philip	Hugh Dempster
Mrs. Wallace	Josephine Middleton
Detective	Alfred Atkins

The essential requirement of a farce is that it should make the audience laugh. Unless it can do that, no other virtue will save it; if it can, it can triumph over any defects. The story that Mr. Armstrong has to tell is frankly ridiculous. A young man, in order to avoid a too importunate young lady, pretends that he is unable to resist the temptation to steal whatever he happens to see. This does not cool the heroine's ardor, but it does make things unpleasant for the hero, because a valuable necklace has actually been stolen at the house party where the action takes place.

Mr. Armstrong's jokes are numerous and good. They remain funny even when analyzed with the dispassionate care with which Charles Lamb examined the jest about the hare and the wig. But their humor is that of isolated witticisms. They gain no added appeal from being spoken by a particular person; they do not arise out of character.

But these are trivial matters. The important thing is that "Well Caught" dissolved the audience in mirth almost throughout the performance. The Embassy company as a whole has not the slickness of inspired absurdity so effective in a farce, but Mr. Lomas gave an excellent rendering of a peppery colonel whose fetish was organization, though he would not have had the capacity to organize a game of children's Ludo. H. H.

Mr. Seibold's Etchings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—In the Round Gallery of the Albany Institute of History and Art is shown during November a small collection of etchings by Maximilian Seibold. These etchings consist principally of scenes in and near Florence, Italy, with a few in Geneva and Basle and a group of character studies. Mr. Seibold, whose forte for many years has been the painting of themes in the Bible, mythology and allegory, has in recent years devoted himself to etching, with promising results.

Street scenes and landscapes compose the bulk of some 40 etchings, though a few heads are included which indicate a command of figure work, expression and character. "Jesus and Barabbas" possesses elements of a strong and original work. This subject is marked by the strong lines of fear, amazement and materialism in the features of Barabbas and the calm, serene dignity and trust expressed by the Nazarene. The little "Judas" is full of character and interest—a depiction of lucre-worship, with its consequent isolation, "Jonah," with his penetrating gaze and strong expression from behind his wind-blown cowl, and "Haggai," a vigorous characterization of a tribe leader of fearless command, complete the character group.

The landscapes and street scenes are much like paintings in their completeness. Mr. Seibold's free use of lines is a necessary part of the technique and accomplishes a mass and depth more usually found in painting. One feels that each situation was grasped in its fullness, at once, and carried out with assurance. The street life, because of its homely significance, adds much to the interest of these pictures. The Swiss scenes are work of an earlier period, while the Florentine scenes are recent, and manifest an improved command over point and plate.

Mr. Seibold is an American artist who has studied under Professor Feuerstein in Munich, Ger., and has also studied and traveled in Switzerland, Algeria, and in Florence, Italy, where he now lives. He has exhibited landscapes and portraits in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and the Memorial Gallery in Rochester, N. Y. In the Academy of Fine Arts in Munich, Ger., he received a mention for "Allegory of Winter."

Lawyers in Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In connection with the recent annual meeting of the American Bar Association, the New Jersey Bar Association arranged an exhibition of etchings, lithographs, mezzotints, aquatints and drawings relating to lawyers and the law. Louis E. Stern, chairman of the committee of arrangements and also a print collector, prepared the illustrated catalogue with the help of Louis A. Wverth and furnished it with a foreword. He remarks upon the frequency with which artists have sought inspiration in the law courts, resulting in works that imply praise of the profession as well as ridicule. The 182 items fall into three groups, the earliest being of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries with Nanteuil, Masson and Bartolozzi representing the awe and majesty with which the layman associated the administration of justice. In the early part of the nineteenth century criticism of the law begins to creep in. This is the second phase. The third, representing the humanistic impulse that received such strong assistance from Victor Hugo's writings, finds manifestation in the works of Daumier and Forain. Here is aroused a sense of pity for "the poor litigant for whom there is law but no remedy."

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—James B. Pond presents Cornelia Otis Skinner in "The Wives of Henry VIII," preceded by five other selections from her repertory, all of her own composition.

Marked is Miss Skinner's increase in artistic stature since her previous New York appearance. Her "Henry VIII" sequence of six portraits lends weight and authority to her program, an accumulation of related moods that can never be achieved by miscellaneous skits. We see her against purple drapes first as Catherine of Aragon, innately scornful of the monarch who is avoiding her, yet queenly in dignity and obedient to the royal will. The curtain descends to rise again on Anne Boleyn awaiting summons to the block. Here, we feel, Miss Skinner gives full extension in her characterization to her personal qualities of emotion. Memorable is the picture she makes in pale half-collapse in a great chair, her long dark hair streaming over her shoulders. Her ability to blend the color of her temperament with that of an assumed personage is seen in her hausfrau version of the tittering Anne of Cleves.

As Jane Seymour she is a bewildered, simple girl, oppressed by the testy faultfinding of the King, tremulous before her coming motherhood. Her Katheryn Howard is a rebellious woman disgusted with her lot, frantic for her rights as an individual. And finally Miss Skinner shows Katherine Parr, poised and competent, soothing the delirium of the passing Henry. This concluding phase gathers up all the threads of which the preceding portraits have been woven. Altogether, a large accomplishment, both in the conception and in the action, proving that the artist's powers lie beyond the chameleon cleverness of her abilities as a mimic.

Her mimicry and character penetration are evident in the sketches that made up the first half of her program on the evening of Nov. 15, 1931, when her limited engagement began at the Avon Theater. These sketches, which will be varied by other selections from her repertory during her engagement, comprised "A Picnic in Kentucky," "In a Telephone Booth," "The Eve of Departure," "On the Beach at Barbados" and "A Lady Explorer," and ranged through mockery, melodrama, frivolity, tragedy and satire. Always in evidence were Miss Skinner's delicacy, innate wit, depths of emotional response, accuracy of observation and intuitive gifts of expression that are guided by sureness of technique. E. C. S.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Michael Balcon, who plans to make 52 films next year for Gainsborough Pictures, Ltd., at a cost of £1,000,000, says that a period of high salaries is about to begin at Elstree. When both America and Britain recently made offers for the services of Belle Chrystal, the star of "Hindle Wakes," it was found, it is said, that the British bid was the higher.

A feature of the British film trade that has lately sprung into prominence is the lavish entertainment given by the producers at the press shows of their pictures. The vestibule of the theater in which a railway film was exhibited was turned into a copy of Paddington Station, where newsboys distributed programs, and attendants dressed as porters clipped tickets of admission. This is legitimate enough, if rather childish. About other developments one is not quite so sure. After the private view of one film there was a Lancashire "hot-pot" party for the press. And at another, Irish sweepstake tickets were given away. This is getting dangerously near to giving bribes for a good notice.

The city of Bristol has just produced a film which contains a picture of John Cabot sailing from Bristol on his famous voyage to North America in 1497. This film shows the wedding of Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, at the Friends' Meeting House in Bristol.

American Folk Sculpture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—A showing of American folk sculpture, now being held at the Newark Museum, is even more expressive of primitive art than the exhibition of early American painting held there a year ago. The painters had seen pictures which they had attempted to emulate, but the sculptors had probably see no modeling other than that of fellow-craftsmen. The present collection is stimulating in its simplicity and strength and contains items that possess the fundamentals of art—rhythm, proportion and design—expressed with a naïveté for which many a man of today is consciously striving.

A large eagle probably used above a sign for an inn, has unusually convincing structure and action. Among the many original weather vanes is a rooster, highly stylized and full of character. A pair of horses carved from wood immediately remind one of the pottery horses of remote Chinese dynasties.

The finest examples of folk sculpture are the ship's figureheads. The one thought to be Admiral Perry has a remarkable sculptural quality and vitality. Although exposure to weather has cracked the wood and emphasized the grain, it has not marred the general effect—only mellowed it. The portrait of Andrew Jackson, which adorned the prow of the frigate Constitution, has dignity and bears testimony to the abilities of these untutored designers.

Queensland Royal Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — At the forty-second annual exhibition of the Royal Society of Queensland, in the Public Library Building, several new artists were brought to light. The exhibition embraced a wide range of drawings and paintings in various media, and exhibits in sculpture and wood carving. Leather embossing and pottery were also included.

The bulk of the paintings were landscapes, mostly of the Australian bush. There was, however, a notable advance in portraits and figure subjects and some pleasing effects were obtained by Enid Dickson, Caroline Baker, J. H. Hart and James Chesterfield, while a portrait in oils by Mrs. E. Hope-Morgan was of heroic proportions.

Some of the studies of the Toowomba Ranges were of exceptionally fine quality. Water colors and small oils were well represented.

French Actors in Denmark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A small company from the Théâtre Français has given three performances at the Royal State Theater in Copenhagen and been received with enthusiasm. The King received them and conferred the medal Ingenio et Arte on Mme. Suzanne Devoyod and Mme. Gabrielle Robinne; the Cross as Commander of the Order of Dannebrog on M. Léon Bernard, the leader of the company, and the Order of Knight of Dannebrog on M. Marcelle Dessonnes.

A Tribute to Realism

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

AT THE present time, when there is a disposition to pay too much attention, perhaps, to mere novelty in subject or treatment, it may be well to remember that any work of art which conveys faithful facts or pleasing impressions is a service to the public. Undoubtedly the first duty of a painter is to paint as well as he can, for a picture poorly painted can never be more than a poor thing, however good may be the intentions of the artist; but on the other hand the most clever manipulation of pigment is wasted effort if the artist does not succeed in conveying some sort of message that is intelligible to a well-disposed and sympathetic observer.

If for the moment we ignore all minor classifications, we can safely say that there are only two kinds of paintings: first, those which, in one way or another, deal with facts; and second, those which ignore facts, which are more or less abstract in that they are arbitrary arrangements of shapes and colors, having perhaps some decorative value but not otherwise possessing any clear meaning to the ordinary observer.

Now there is a great variety of ways in which the artist can handle facts. He can handle them in a minute, naturalistic manner, or in a broader, impressionist fashion, or he can even make use of selected facts to express a symbolic message; but whichever way he chooses, if he succeeds in being exact and vivid, his picture is likely to be both serviceable and enjoyable.

The painter, as well as the writer, will do well to remember something that Robert Louis Stevenson once wrote. "Truth to the fact is of importance to the education and comfort of mankind," he says in one of his essays, "and so hard to preserve that the faithful trying to do so will lend some dignity to the man who tries it."

"The Front Gate"

It is this "faithful trying," this fidelity to the fact, expressed in terms of fine paint, that makes a picture by Stanley Spencer stand out from some 200 other works in a very high-class exhibition at the Goupil Gallery (5 Regent Street). Entitled "The Front Gate," this picture has a very ordinary subject. It represents the front of a commonplace suburban residence. In the foreground is the ironwork gate and a stone pillar, beyond, a little scrap of garden, and then the front door of the house; but these simple things are painted with so brilliant a fidelity to their form, their color, their texture, and their tonal relations, each keeps its place so vividly, the whole scene is so flooded with light and air and a solid sense of actuality, that to look upon this picture becomes an exhilarating experience. It is a triumph of realism not only because each part is painted with so high an accomplishment, but because the general dignity of the composition compels the spectator to recognize how much beauty and comfort lie latent in the most ordinary, everyday things.

This tribute to the perennial fascination of thoughtful and accomplished realism is the more significant since it comes from a youngish painter who is by no means wedded to relentless realism. Stanley Spencer first attracted attention some 15 years ago by his subject pictures in an archaic, primitive style which showed the influence of Giotto, but since his student days at the Slade School he has always been a fine draftsman, and parallel with his more mystical works he has from time to time exhibited realistic paintings of high worth. During recent years he has been much occupied executing a series of mural decorations for a chapel, and so it is but rarely that his work appears at London exhibitions.

In addition to "The Front Gate" he shows at the Goupil Gallery another oil painting, "Turks Boathouse, Cookham," a view of rowing-boats moored to the river bank, which, if less vivid than his other picture, is equally faithful to the facts, though in a more tranquil and less emphatic manner. It has not the alert and high-pitched vision of his suburban scene, but is more in the nature of a reverie, and the scene is appropriately interpreted in a more tender scheme of color harmony.

"Pine Ridge Cottage"

Stanley Spencer's brother, Gilbert Spencer, has a picture in the same exhibition, "Pine Ridge Cottage, Shaftesbury," in which we again see how an ordinary subject can be ennobled and beautified by clear vision and clean technique. There is perhaps a more lyrical quality in Gilbert's work, but both the Spencers are worth watching, for they are not only very accomplished painters but very sincere artists whose works are bound to command the respect of the most fastidious connoisseur.

Many artists more famous than are the Spencers at present are represented in this Goupil Gallery Salon, and the severity of the competition only emphasizes the intrinsic merit which makes their pictures conspicuous. The Salon is an international collection, for it includes two Gauguins, and paintings by Derain, Othon Friesz, Le Sidaner, Marie Laurençin Segonzac, and other French artists. Among the English work are Orpen's "Rest Camp, St. Valery-sur-Somme"; Lavery's "Kingdom of Kerry," a fine vista of London's roofs and towers; "London From Hampstead," by Charles Ginner, and contributions from Clausen; Philip Connard, Augustus John, Roger Fry, John Nash, Duncan Grant, Mark Gertler, Wilson Steer, James Pryde and Ethelbert White.

Indeed, apart from the foreign contributions, this is as good a display of contemporary British painting as may be seen today in London, and while there is great variety in the oils and water colors, according to the temperaments of the individual artists, the general tendency of the exhibition is to reaffirm the continued vigor of sincere and personal realism. The conspicuous success of Stanley Spencer, in an exhibition which contains so many admirable works by other artists, proves that preëminence is not necessarily to be won by peculiarity, but that fidelity to fact can still make a picture memorable, provided, of course, that the painter has not only technical skill, but the right sort of feeling and the integrity of sincerity.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Stravinsky's Violin Concerto

By WALTER SCHRENK

BERLIN

IGOR STRAVINSKY'S latest work, a Concerto in D for violin and orchestra, conducted by the composer, was heard for the first time at one of the symphony concerts instituted by the Berlin Funkstunde. It shows us the endlessly changing Stravinsky again following another path. The paths he strikes are not actually new, but they lead him far from the style of both the later ballets and the "Psalm-Symphony." The Violin Concerto is much more typical of Stravinsky than, for example, the "Apollon Musagète." This is more evident in its exterior character and tonal qualities than in its substance, weight and power of conception.

The work has four movements. The first, a Toccata, is a piece of veritable running music which, above the dry, staccato base, keeps up a ceaseless movement among two or three voices which recklessly cut across each other. At times a kind of trumpet voice, which makes an excellent combination with the solo instrument, is heard hovering above the hard metallic sound of the orchestra. The two middle movements are easily the weakest part of the work. The first of these, a completely uninspired Aria, is scarcely more than a laboriously thought-out mathematical calculation; the second is rather like an unsuccessful copy of no less a prototype than Bach.

The Finale, however, is full of charm: a Capriccio which is an irresponsible, light piece of music, captivating and lively, impelled by an elementary rhythm which has its origin in the latter part of Stravinsky's still greatest work, the "Sacre du Printemps." In this movement too, the soloists are given tasks which not only demand much labor, but which also give much pleasure, whereas the first movements entail endless pains without promising much effect.

The solo part is extraordinarily difficult and so unsuitable for the violin that it is not easy to make it sound well. Samuel Dushkin played it with a first-rate technique and had, now and then, an opportunity to display his beautiful tone. The success was great.

The concert began with the "Apollon Musagète" ballet-music with its tendency to classical style which is legitimate only when provided with its stage setting. At a concert, without the coloring of individual expression, it appears like a lifeless mask. All the more vital was the inventiveness of "Petrouchka," original in melody, harmony and rhythm, and one of the outstanding achievements in the "new music" of a great master.

Under the masterly conducting of the composer the work was beautifully played by the Berlin Funk Orchestra and won a tremendous success.

Furtwängler's First Concert

The Philharmonic concerts have entered their fiftieth season. In normal times this would have been a festive occasion. Today it arouses little comment. In any case, when Furtwängler conducts it is as good as a fête. Since 1922 he has been at the head of the Philharmonic concerts, which are representative not only of Berlin musical life but of that of the whole of Germany. This was, doubtless, also the case under Artur Nikisch, but Furtwängler brought these concerts more definitely into contact with contemporary achievements by introducing these, even if with caution, into his programs.

This time, too, at the first Philharmonic concert, one of the greatest masters of contemporary music was represented in one of his masterpieces—Igor Stravinsky with the concert version of the ballet music to "Petrouchka." If anywhere, it is here we find the real Stravinsky, who is not only the discoverer of a racial, original melody which has its roots in national characteristics, but who is also the eminent artist of color. The playing of the orchestra under the authoritative conducting of Furtwängler was brilliant.

The evening opened with the beautiful "Variations on a Theme of Haydn," by Brahms. The acrid sweetness of the orchestration demands a particularly strong sense of tonal effects from the conductor; with Furtwängler every voice became alive, and through his clear conception of the score and the logic of its final, heroic development, the whole gained a wonderful inner and outer transparency. The same may be said of the performance of Schubert's Symphony in B minor. The indescribable tenderness of expression, the ethereal melting of the last few bars into mysterious light—one of the most affecting moments in the whole of symphonic art—are things never to be forgotten.

The soloist, Erica Morini, played the Violin Concerto in A minor by Alexander Glazounoff, a work built on a large scale, thin in substance but musically effective. The soloist is an accomplished violinist with blameless intonation and a fine bowing technique.

Bruno Walter

With the "Rhapsodie," op. 53, by Brahms and the "Lied von der Erde" by Gustav Mahler, Bruno Walter opened the first of his series of concerts this year, with the Philharmonic Orchestra. He has every right to regard this most individual and genuine work of Mahler's, who was his friend and guide, as a personal bequest; for he supervised the first publication of the score and conducted the first performance. But, above all else, he has the greatest intimacy with the music and knows, better than anyone else, how to make the listener's experience the background. It is the strongest evidence of the actual achievement of Mahler who, concentrating all his energy in this work, gives us a summary of his life. It is as much a survey of the past by one who has turned his back on the world, as it is a vision of the coming music. Under Bruno Walter the score acquires to the full its atmospheric charm and shows the masterly construction of form. The mature perfection of the performance of the work was rather marred by both the soloists, for neither Sigrid Onégin nor Martin Oehman had much understanding of the idealistic nature of the music.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN ITS second week, the new opera season might already have been old as regards its ups and downs. The outstanding performance was that of Massenet's "Manon," Nov. 11, and its distinction was due largely to the contributions of Miss Bori and Mr. Gigli in their respective rôles of Manon Lescaut and the Chevalier des Grieux.

The Metropolitan troupe boasts no other soprano who approaches Miss Bori in finesse, and often as she has embodied Manon in New York, never before, one felt, had the delicacies and nuances of her impersonation been quite so captivating. Then, she was in exceptionally good voice, singing with noteworthy expressiveness and polish, and of course she is always the very picture of dainty loveliness when cast as one of the fragile heroines of the old régime.

Mr. Gigli has improved his Des Grieux in every important respect. In make-up he was much more the refined, predestined weakling than previously, and he had learned to minimize gesticulation. In a word, he really looked and acted the infatuated young aristocrat of the time of Louis XV, and that in itself is a rare achievement for an Italian tenor! He also sang with the continent elegance of style that a correct delivery of Massenet's music demands, and he showed that he has, furthermore, greatly bettered his pronunciation of French. His treatment of the "Dream," in particular, was a ravishing example of bel canto.

Admirable, too, was the Comte des Grieux of Mr. Rothier. But Mr. Rothier, of course, is born to both the manner and the language, and his delineation of the righteous father is always marked by distinction and authority of bearing and superb diction. Unfortunately, Mr. de Luca makes little of the rascally Lescault, though season after season he continues to be cast for the rôle. The Italian baritone is in some ways an unsurpassable artist, but not for French opera. Mr. Cehanovsky contributed a commendable Brétigny. The conducting of Mr. Hasselmans was calculated to bring out all the grace and feeling of Massenet's score.

Max Lorenz

The following evening Mr. Gatti-Casazza's newly imported German tenor, Max Lorenz of Dresden, made his American début as Walther von Stolzing in "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Lorenz turned out to be a bulky and mature person, who used a robust voice in the all-too-familiar German fashion. Another début with the company was that of Miss von Essen as Magdalene, but Miss von Essen, who was quite self-effacing on this occasion, had sung in New York for years in concert or opera. Mr. Clemens did a first, and rather ineffectual, David; Mme. Fleischer provided a pallid Eva, and though Mr. Schorr and Mr. Andresen had vocal merits in the rôles of Hans Sachs and Pogner, neither artist projected much of the spirit of his part. The orchestra, presided over by Mr. Bodanzky, was a decidedly ragged and untuneful body.

Mr. Lorenz made a more favorable impression as Siegmund in "Die Walküre" on Saturday evening, Nov. 14. But Siegmund is no youthful Franconian knight, and his music employs a lower range than Walther's. An American basso, Carlton Gauld, made his local début on that occasion, indicating that he possesses qualities which will shine more brightly when he is cast in a more grateful part than the frost-fettered Hunding. More or less familiar in their several roles were Mme. Ohms as Brünnhilde, Mme. Manski as Sieglinde, Mme. Branzell as Fricka and Mr. Schorr as Wotan.

The week began with a very customary publication of "The Girl of the Golden West" on Nov. 9, in which Mme. Jeritza portrayed with her usual vigor her favorite rôle of Minnie, while Mr. Martinelli appeared as Dick Johnson and Mr. Danise as Sheriff Rance. Mme. Jeritza had another of her picturesque Puccini parts on Nov. 13, when she offered for the first time this season her highly dynamic Tosca. Mr. Scotti likewise offered his unique Scarpia and Mr. Lauri-Volpi held forth untiringly as Mario Cavaradossi.

The next afternoon Miss Rosa Ponselle as Donna Leonora in "La Forza del Destino" recalled her operatic début of 13 years, minus one day, previously. Miss Ponselle has learned a great deal about acting and dramatic singing since that momentous occasion, and her voice is still of uncommon richness. At this matinée the Don Alvaro was Mr. Martinelli, while Mr. Basiola appeared as Don Carlos and Mr. Pasero as the Abbot.

The Philharmonic-Symphony

Erich Kleiber took a vacation from his modernist campaigning and chose a program of "classic" character for his last but one set of Philharmonic-Symphony concerts at Carnegie Hall. It comprised the overture to Handel's "Esther," commonly known as the first oratorio composed to English words; the "Grand Fête at Capulet's House" and the "Love Scene" from Berlioz's "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony, and the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven. It is a keen pleasure to have another conductor fighting the battles of the bitterly debated Berlioz in this city, and doing it with such a searching insight into the subtle workings of the French composer's rich melodic faculty. On Wednesday evening Mr. Kleiber conducted a special concert for the benefit of the Philharmonic-Symphony pension fund, offering a "popular" program made up of works by Wagner, Mozart and the two great Strausses.

Two instrumental ensembles began their seasonal lives during the week. On Nov. 10, at the Engineering Auditorium, the Elshuco Trio auspiciously started its fourteenth year with a program that included the B flat major trio of Beethoven. Seldom have these gentlemen played with such a delicately wrought balance of tone and variety of shading as in this effervescent chamber work of the great master. The following evening, at the Town Hall, the Roth Quartet showed its familiar mettle in a program consisting of the Boccherini Quartet, op. 33, No. 5; the Brahms Quartet, op. 51, No. 1, and the Beethoven Quartet, op. 59, No. 1. On Friday evening, at Carnegie Hall, Vladimir Horowitz, the young Russian pianist, offered an all-Slavic program in his characteristically brilliant manner.

PETER BOWDOIN.

Emerson Whithorne's Violin Concerto

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Two novelties were included in the fifth concert of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra (Nov. 12). Both of these works were by American composers, for whom as a nationalistic body Mr. Stock has accomplished much.

The Second Symphony by Daniel Gregory Mason was the first to be heard. If the inspiration in that composition failed to sweep the listeners off their feet it may be said that Mr. Mason surely must have evoked the respect of connoisseurs by reason of the sterling merit of his scoring, the ingenious, but quite logical, architecture of the work and its steadfast adherence to earnest purpose. These are days, after all, in which a triumph for the composer of a symphony is scarcely to be won by fine craftsmanship alone. Perhaps the professor of music at Columbia University would have achieved wilder plaudits from his listeners if he had leavened the ponderosity of his new work with some of the emotional fervidity of a Tchaikovsky or the piquant irony of a Ravel. Both he and his hearers must have felt admiration for the fashion in which the symphony was read by the conductor and his men.

The other novelty was a Violin Concerto by Emerson Whithorne, the solo part of which was interpreted by Jacques Gordon. Mr. Whithorne, whose composition received its first performance anywhere, has pitched his tent of art in a camp far removed from that in which Professor Mason looks out—not with entire satisfaction, one may believe—upon the world of tone. He is a modernist, given to the exploitation of the quips and the bizarre inventions that belong to the men who cultivate the new ideas; but, in his violin concerto at least, Mr. Whithorne has not turned his back resolutely upon the melodic line that irks, apparently, his colleagues of the ultra-modern school. There is plenty of tune in the concerto, even if it is more sophisticated than the song that would have been negotiated by Schubert or Johannes Brahms. It should be said, however, that Mr. Whithorne's melody—as, for instance, the beguiling strains of the slow movement of the concerto—does not strew the blossoms of beauty overground. His concerto will grow upon acquaintance, and that, perhaps, will cause it to endure. Mr. Gordon, who, it will be remembered, was the former concertmaster of the Chicago organization, performed the new work with extraordinary brilliance and power. He was heard, too, in the E minor Concerto by Nardini—a fine piece imbued with expressiveness rather than virtuosity. In this music, too, Mr. Gordon's beautiful and singing tone made the violin part a benediction to the ear.

The purely orchestral compositions were Wolf-Ferrari's sprightly Overture to "The Secret of Susanne" and Dvořák's arrangement of five of the Hungarian dances by Brahms. No praise can be too high for the felicitous manner in which the works were played by Mr. Stock and the performers who owe so much of their excellence to his zeal. F. B.

Drawn from photograph © Keystone
IGOR STRAVINSKY

'Elektra' at Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

AFTER resting in peace for 21 years, as far as the United States is concerned, Richard Strauss's opera, "Elektra," was revived at the second performance of this season by the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. One of the principal things which was made apparent by the performance was the fact that emotionally and spiritually, Alban Berg's "Wozzeck," which was given its American première last season by the same company and under the conductorship of Leopold Stokowski, showed a kinship to "Elektra" which was amazing.

This, of course, was not by reason of any similarity of the music of the two works. But in the construction, in the ghastliness and unrelieved horror of the plot, in the lack of redeeming human qualities in the principal characters (except Chrysostemis in "Elektra") in the generally declamatory style of writing for the voices, there was much to be found in common between the two operas. As it appeared to this writer, "Elektra" was the first word of the operatic chapter of which "Wozzeck" is (thus far) the last.

After 21 years, it must be admitted that "Elektra" sounds far less cacophonous than it did in 1910. How much this is due to what Schönberg, Stravinsky, Varèse and other of the ultra-moderns have done for the training of the up-to-date musical ear and how much to the intrinsic value of the music itself, is difficult to say. But the chief musical interest of "Elektra" is still in the orchestra, where there is really a considerable amount of melody.

The performance was excellent. The title rôle was taken by Anne Roselle, who had apparently made a thorough study of the part. The rôle is one of the most trying in the whole operatic repertoire, for Elektra is on the stage during virtually every one of the 110 minutes of the performance. Miss Roselle's portrayal was better dramatically than vocally, for there were times when one might have wished for a more dramatic quality in her singing. Margaret Matzenauer was a superb Clytemnestra. A good interpretation was given by Charlotte Boerners as Chrysosthemis, and the other rôles were adequately filled.

Fritz Reiner conducted and made the most of the elaborate score, besides dominating every detail of the opera and performing the difficult feat of obtaining a splendid balance of voices and orchestra.

At this performance, amplifiers were used to make more audible to the audience the tragic scenes going on back-stage. They were only a qualified success. The idea is sound but it requires a considerably higher and more elaborate development than it has at present. In all the transmission the metallic voice of the radio was distinctly in evidence.

Jensen's 'Passacaglia' Heard in San Francisco

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—An important creative talent was introduced in a recent pair of programs of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, when Issay Dobrowen conducted a "Passacaglia" by Ludwig Irgens Jensen, of Norway.

Report had it that Jensen is a self-taught composer. His "Passacaglia," written several years ago, when he was 25, is nevertheless certainly the product of a finely disciplined ability. The work is generally in strict classical form, although it indulges in the contrast of an intricate fugato interlude. The theme of the "Passacaglia," noble and well-wrought, is maintained always in the bass.

Jensen makes no effort toward novel effect in the modernistic manner. His harmonic idiom is fairly free, but it is nearer to that of Brahms than to that of post-Straussian schools. He is extraordinarily imaginative in orchestral treatment. The superbly developed power of the "Passacaglia" owes much of its searching force to a vividly original and yet never gauche command of sonorities.

A young California pianist, Adele Marcus, made an interesting début on the symphony program of which the "Passacaglia" was so impressive a part. She played the F minor Concerto of Chopin with a delightful simplicity, sparkle, and spontaneous nicety of taste. The program was begun with the "Leonore" Overture, No. 3, of Beethoven.

The Chicago Opera

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Of the works to be interpreted for the first time this season by the Chicago Civic Opera, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" (Nov. 10) was one in which a new soprano—Clare Clairbert—was heard here for the first time. This artist, who is a resident of Brussels, was the Lucy Ashton of the cast. It is not easy to predict brilliant American triumphs for Miss Clairbert, for, although she is an excellent singer, her method of projecting the message of an opera is apparently so careful and, it seems, so disengaged from brilliance and effect that it leaves the hearer cold. "Lucia," after all, is a bravura work. It is the song and the sextet that have assisted it to fame and Miss Clairbert's introspective handling of the former—and, particularly, of the Mad Scene—took away much of the vocal display that makes the opera worth while. The other members of the cast were Augusto Boeuf, who made an admirable impression as Henry Ashton; Antonio Cortis, whose Edgar was well done, even if it did not succeed in imparting much excitement to Miss Clairbert, and Giuseppe Cavadore, the exponent of Arthur Bucklaw. Mr. St. Leger conducted with tactful skill.

For a performance of Smetana's "Bartered Bride" (Nov. 11) it would be difficult to find words of commendation that would not seem exaggerated. Seldom has the Chicago organization presented an interpretation so filled with zest and fun as, also, with charming singing. Smetana's irresistible music, directed with obvious affection by Egon Pollak, apparently had stirred the artists to their best efforts. Alexander Kipnis, as Kezal the marriage broker; Paolo Marion, as Hans, and Maria Rajdl, as Marie, provided an interpretation that was worthy of the work. Nor should there be left unnoticed the engaging labors in other rôles of Eduard Habich, Maria Olszewska, Chase Barromeo and Octave Dua. Mr. Ringling, the circus impresario of the last act, was not less happily than appropriately cast.

Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Dalila" was presented Nov. 14. No newcomers were called upon to show what they could do in or with the opera. Miss Van Gordon sang with her usual lusciousness of tone the music of Delilah and Charles Marshall was sonorous in that of Samson. Mr. Cooper, who conducted, made a successful effort to provide the nuances that Saint-Saëns put into his score.

Puccini's "Tosca" was given at an afternoon performance the same day and with considerable vivacity. Mr. Kiepura, who sang the music of Rodolfo, again impressed the listeners with the beauty of his vocal tone. Occasionally he was given to forcing it, but that circumstance was probably due to the overexuberance of the orchestra. For real beauty of style and vocal finish the tenor's singing of Rodolfo's narrative in the opening act was a model of its kind. Mr. Kiepura's acting in it, however, was not.

'Lady-in-Waiting'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the St. Martin's Theatre, "Lady-in-Waiting," a comedy in three acts by Harry Graham and Jacques Natanson from the original of Attilo Orbok. Beginning Nov. 3, 1931. The cast:

Julia Dengler	Dora Gregory
Karel Dengler	Andre van Gyseghem
Lili Dengler	Leonora Corbett
Ernest Dengler	Aubrey Mather
Rosen	J. H. Roberts
Conrad Kanitz	Cecil Parker
Sophia Metzel	Alice Wills
Madalina Gonda	Celia Clemens
Mirko	E. Vivian Reynolds
Leiba	Basil Cunard
Zimmermann	Gilbert Davis
Blaskovics	Spencer Trevor
Count Cozonac	Clifford Bartlett
Baroness Katchanski	Frances Ruttledge
Madame Danitchich	Barbara Basil
A Footman	F. Heath Saunders
King Yovan	Robert Donat

In the Hungarian this was not only a lively comedy but a mordant satire aiming at some of the potentates of eastern Europe. The Hungarian play was entirely homogeneous; the English version is truly neither fish, flesh nor good red herring, partly because all the characters were played in a heavy, dramatic British key and there was no attempt to express the volatility and the absurdity of the situations. Miss Leonora Corbett is certainly a charming person, but she is as English as they make them. Not a soupçon of flamboyancy, of lurking humor, of treating the whole affair as a huge joke.

This note of heaviness weighed upon nearly all the actors save Mr. van Gyseghem, the heroine's rebellious young brother; Mr. Vivian Reynolds, whose conception of a docile beast of burden was very pleasing, and Mr. Robert Donat, whose young King was a manly, unsophisticated, warm-hearted youth with an air of distinction.

'A Hunting We Will Go'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Savoy Theatre, "A Hunting We Will Go," by Phyllis Morris. Nov. 3, 1931. Presented by the Repertory Players. The cast:

Meggie Cosham	Molly Rankin
Barlow	Campbell Logan
Annie	Enid Morgan
Ralph Hodgson	Harold Warrender
Maud Parsons	Olga Slade
Rev. Hugh Macclesfield	Harold B. Meade
Julia Hinton	Grace Wilson
"Bunny" Hinton	Francis L. Sullivan
Sir Henry Cosham	Alan Napier
Jakes	Bryan Powley
Clive Morley	Michael Hogan
Jenny Hodgson	Doris Davis
Tenby	Richard Goolden
Flint	Reginald Purdell
Colonel Gross	H. O. Stoker
Mrs. Gross	Ruth Taylor
Lord Spearing	Patric Curwen
Constable	George More O'Ferrall

Clive Morley, returning home from a big game hunting expedition, experiences a change of heart. In the citadel of a foxhunting county he establishes an anti-foxhunting society. His friends consider him a crank, his fiancée throws him over, his prospective father-in-law forbids him the house, and the local parson explains that he is unable openly to show his sympathy because if he did, he would lose half his congregation. The only ally he finds (an ally he emphatically does not want) is a Communist agitator who thinks, not that blood-sports are cruel, but that foxhunters are parasites. This character appears only twice in the play, and, on the second occasion especially, has things to say that border on the ridiculous. But he makes one or two remarks that get home with startling sureness, and, played with extraordinary fire by Mr. Reginald Purdell, he provides the most genuinely dramatic moments of the evening. The play ends with a riot provoked by the Communist, in which the amiable, if not too intelligent, M. F. H. is fatally injured. But the hunt still goes on. "They always have hunted," says Clive, with a despairing half-admiration; "they are hunting now. I think they will hunt till the crack of doom."

"A Hunting We Will Go" is an intelligent piece of work, but whether written primarily as a play or as propaganda, it has evident weakness. As a play it is defective because its climax is not the logical result of the events the audience has witnessed. The riot is the product of social unrest and poverty, not of a crusade against foxhunting. With this climax in view, the author should have concentrated her attention on social, not humanitarian, problems. As it is, the connection between the first two acts and the last is arbitrary and fortuitous.

Viewing the play as propaganda against foxhunting, it was certainly unwise to bring in the communistic agitator. The theater audience is mainly a well-to-do one, and, however open to conviction it may be on the subject of hunting, it is bound to be adversely affected by this exceedingly violent character, and so bullied, perhaps against its will, into support of the things that he opposes. Miss Morris rehearses with some vigor and dramatic sense most of the usual arguments against foxhunting. She considers, however, exclusively the effect of hunting on the fox. She might also have examined its effect on the hunter.

'Bluestone Quarry'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Duchess Theater, "Bluestone Quarry," by C. K. Munro. Nov. 9, 1931. First production of the thirty-third season of the Incorporated Stage Society. The principals:

Dixon	Peter Gawthorne
Malion Rafaële	Robert Donat
Tars Rafaële	Michael Sherbrooke
Shanks	Frank Moore
Mathews	Bruce Winston
Lennox	Lewis Casson
Sorokino	A. Corney Grain
Vanda Lennox	Cherry Cottrell

To Mr. Munro civilization means the victory of the cowardly, the mean and the weak, and the defeat of the brave, the true and the generous. The accusation which Mr. G. D. H. Cole once made in an economic textbook against the present organization of society, that it bribes the clever among the workers with scholarships and executive jobs to betray their fellows, he has sought to embody in the subject matter of a play. Not with entire success.

His scene is set in Ranovia, a country where an English firm is exploiting the only bluestone mine in the world. The Ranovian workmen, removed from the free, open-air life of the mountains to the squalid surroundings of an industrial town, demand higher wages as compensation for the beauty they have lost. Malion Rafaële tries to band the men together, for he thinks them irresistible, united. His brother, Tars Rafaële, is given control of the labor department of the works. By holding out to the leaders of the workmen the prospect that they, like him, may one day rise to positions of power, he hoodwinks them into betraying the trust their fellows place in them. The most vivid scene in the drama is that in which a deputation from the workmen's council is bullied, threatened, cajoled and bribed into submission by Tars Rafaële in a piece of superb acting by Mr. Michael Sherbrooke. When temptation of advancement at the expense of others is offered to them, the men desert the idealism and equality advocated by Mallon; for it is a principal point of Mr. Munro's reading of civilization that it makes men not only exploited but worthless.

This argument is presented at enormous length by the author; only in the scene just mentioned does it translate itself into the stuff of drama. As the presentation of a thesis for a debating society, "Bluestone Quarry" is admirable. Its arguments are doubtless controvertible, for Mr. Munro, like Rousseau, too blithely assumes without examination that the simple life where factories and industrialism do not exist is roses all the way. "Bluestone Quarry" has genuine thought in it; unfortunately, it is not dramatically interesting.

Paris Honors Johann Strauss

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

PARIS

FOR about a year we have seen a revival of the Viennese ideal in the matter of light music. It is not a question of the restoration of Viennese operetta. In this sphere, the situation remains unchanged. At the moment, the Viennese waltz seeks to enter into competition with the fox-trot, and tango, of which people are beginning to tire. A glance at the catalogues of our gramophone publishers makes it possible to measure the progress of this revival, which is favored, moreover, by the vogue which the fashions of the second Empire are enjoying in the dressmaking world.

The announcement of a Johann Strauss Festival entitled, "Une Soirée à Vienne" was therefore enough to fill to the last seat the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. The attraction of this evening was doubled by the fact that one heard there for the first time a Viennese orchestra conducted by Johann Strauss, the former conductor of the Royal and Imperial Austrian Court balls. This Johann Strauss is the nephew of the composer of the "Blue Danube," and the grandson of the founder of the dynasty of Kings of the Waltz.

Johann Struss III, alert and lively, gives his orchestra clear and precise indications. When he discards the stick, he takes in his left hand a violin which he leans against his hip and seizes in the right hand a bow which he brandishes like a whip. From time to time his violin is suddenly jerked from the hip to the shoulder and the bow lashes it in a few captivating accents.

Technical Finish

The characteristics of this performance were its astounding detail, its ensemble and its technical finish. This orchestra is composed of experienced virtuosos. All the violins seem to be attacked with a single bow. The nuances, the rallentandos, the rubatos are performed with really amazing cohesion.

Johann Strauss's style surprised Parisians before charming them. It is very different from those we are accustomed to associate with the Viennese. The Viennese waltz is for us a languorous and sentimental thing. Johann Strauss is the resolute opponent of this æsthetic. In the name of a family tradition that he is obviously peculiarly qualified to defend, he intends to restore to the Viennese waltz its aristocratic and distinguished character. He endeavors to strip it of easy sentimentality. He seeks to externalize in the works of his family the alert, sensitive, chivalrous and aristocratic side. He has retained the memory of the Court balls and his rhythm pulsates with it. All his indications tend toward an ideal of pride and nobility. The tone of his performances is a little dry, a little empty, but gay and vital. Everything is sacrificed to the desire always to preserve the "breed."

The first surprise over, all the audience was conquered by this unexpected formula, admirably defended moreover by players of the first order who, in a series of overtures, fantasies from operettas, polkas and especially grand valses, showed an easy, precise virtuosity which won them a veritable triumph.

Symphony Concerts

The symphony concerts have not, at the opening of the season, overdone first performances. One can mention only a few unpublished pages, none of which gives us anything really new. A symphonic picture by M. André Bloch, called "Au Béguinage," is taken from a series of orchestral notes entitled "Voyages." It is a leaf torn from the notebook of a traveler who tries to translate into the language of sounds the emotion left him by a town or a landscape.

These transpositions are certainly legitimate, though always a little introspective. Certain sights of nature may enter into the domain of symphonic description, on condition, of course, that the too easy process is not used of imitative harmony and "documentary" timbres. It is certain, on the other hand, that too much must not be asked of the technique of orchestral painting. One can, indeed, give all one's care to the evocation of a forest stirred by the wind and produce in one's listeners a very definite impression of a rough sea. Just as a musical "clair de lune" may introduce into one's imagination the vision of a lake. It is therefore necessary to orientate the attitude of the listener with a certain precision.

This is what M. André Bloch has done by telling us that his theme of inspiration was the town of Courtrai with its Convent of Béguines, the bell of its cathedral, its hymns and its carillons in the summer twilight. The frame is very well used indeed by the symphonist, who has drawn from it a calm and poetic page of extremely pleasant color.

On his part, Jacques Ibert has introduced two new songs. The one, entitled "Fête Nationale," is an elert and gayly colored rough sketch on a note of humor which, to my sense, does not at all suit the musician's temperament. How greatly I prefer the other, entitled "Mélancolie," in which the dreamy and fairy element of Jacques Ibert asserts itself easily and discovers with extremely simple means all sorts of expressive and evocative notations of the highest quality. These two songs were presented with much intelligence and sensibility by Mme. Dolores de Silvera.

The Best Plays of 1930-1931, by Burns Mantle (New York: Dodd, Mead, $3) is the twelfth volume in this series of serviceable yearbooks of the drama in the United States. It gives the casts of all the New York productions for last season, together with a brief résumé of the story of each play and the number of performances. It is indexed as to plays and as to authors, and all the players concerned are listed. The body of the book is made up of condensations of the 10 plays that Mr. Mantle considers to be the best of the season past. Apart from his inclusion of the crude and coarse "Green Grow the Lilacs," there will probably be little dissent this year from Mr. Mantle's choice. The other nine plays are "Alison's House," "Elizabeth the Queen," "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," "Once in a Lifetime," "As Husbands Go," "Five Star Final," "Overture," "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Grand Hotel." He provides a sketch of the chief events of the theater year in New York, and supplements it with letters on stage happenings in Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

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The A B C's of B. T. U.'s

I—*Fundamentals of Home Heating for the Householder*

By WALLACE F. RAINGER

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Today, whether or not we are going to build or remodel a house, we may find it interesting and efficient to review the fundamentals of heating, so that we may understand our own present systems better, or the more intelligently choose a system for the house we intend to build. This series of six articles will take up points the householder may like to have on his mental bookshelf of practical information. The writer of these articles is a heating engineer, who has had experience with firms specializing in heating and ventilating.

Yonkers, N. Y.

PERHAPS one of the first big steps in the civilization of mankind was the discovery of fire. Its earliest uses, as all the world knows, were for protection. In those days the fire was built at the mouth of the cave. This was the first heating system. Later another fire was built inside the cave and a hole made in the top of the smaller caves to let the smoke out. Later, as man began to erect buildings, he made a place in the house for his fire and used it for warmth and for cooking.

According to the New International Encyclopedia, the homes of early Roman times were warmed chiefly by portable stoves, without any regular exit for the smoke and fumes. A brazier of charcoal is still used for heating rooms in houses of Spain and Italy and parts of the Orient. Chimneys are not found before the twelfth century, and they did not come into general use until later. Stoves up to that time were piped through an opening in the wall.

Of the modern methods of heating dwellings by means of fireplaces, stoves, furnaces, steam and hot air apparatus, the fireplace is the oldest, having been employed during the Middle Ages and becoming in northern Europe an important feature of architectural development. Stoves are said to have been used for the first time in Alsace in 1490, but they did not come into general use until three centuries later.

To Benjamin Franklin is given the honor of inventing the first cast-iron open heater, which projected out from the chimney and radiated heat into the room from all sides. The cast-iron box stove was invented in 1752. Early in the nineteenth century cylindrical sheet-iron stoves were made, and about 1830 the first base-burner was put upon the market in America. Since that time different types of stoves have been developed by successive patents, to their present state of familiarity.

The first attempt to construct a hot air furnace for supplying heated air to various rooms was probably made by Franklin. Of course it is well known that hot water heating was developed to a high degree by the late Romans, who heated their floors and walls with piping, in a way that after many centuries is only now being worked out all over again.

Most of us in our childhood knew the fireplace, the stove, and the simpler forms of hot-air heat. Many of us remember the large registers in the ceiling, which let the heat from the ground floor rise wanly up to the bedrooms under the roof. In comparatively recent times the stove has become the furnace, and the furnace itself has developed in many ways.

These steps in the progress of heating bring us to the present day of steam and hot-water heat, with their various offshoots of vapor-heating, vacuum-heating, etc. New products of enterprising manufacturers for use with these types of heating systems are coming to light almost daily—oil-burners, automatic stokers, brass radiators, recessed radiators, automatic heat and temperature controls and types of heating eliminating any visible devices whatsoever. The object of this article is to explain something about them.

Measuring Heat

More or less by custom a new table of measurement has come into existence for the measurement of heat.

240 B. T. U. equals 1 sq. ft. of radiation (steam)
4 sq. ft. of radiation equals 1 lb. of steam (by weight)
130 lbs. of steam equals 1 horsepower

By definition a B. T. U. (known professionally as a British terminal unit) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. By extensive tests experts have determined the number of these little fellows which pass through any known substance used in building construction and have published tables of their rate of flow through a square foot of all types of walls, windows, ceilings, etc., per degree temperature difference between the inside temperature of the building and the outdoor temperature. These tables are used by architects, engineers, and builders to determine accurately the amount of heat required by each room in the house. The B. T. U. is the unit on which is figured the amount of heat a boiler will absorb from the fire therein; and the unit on which is figured the amount of heat given off by the radiators to the rooms. Boilers and radiators are all rated and spoken of generally by the number of square feet of radiation they will supply. An eight-room house, for example, might require a quarter of a million B. T. U.'s to keep it warm, but its equipment is more easily referred to as being able to supply 1000 square feet of radiation.

Sounds Technical, but It's Easy

We are taught in physics that heat is a form of energy. Actually, there are two forms of heat energy, sensible heat and radiant heat. Heat energy can travel only from a hotter to a colder region. There are three basic methods, by which such heat-travel can take place: conduction, convection and radiation.

Conduction—If a silver spoon is left in a pan of vegetables cooking on the stove, the housewife knows that the handle, although it has had no actual contact with the flames, is hot. Heat from the fire has been absorbed by the bottom of the pan, and has been rapidly conducted along the metal to the outer end of the handle. The same physical law of conduction is the only reason why the heat from the fire flows through the pan to the vegetables—why the heat passes from the steam in the radiator to the room air, and why the heat of our rooms escapes through the building walls and roofs to the colder air outside.

Convection—The outstanding example of convection is perhaps the warm-air furnace which, located in the cellar, is provided with an outer jacket, in which air is being warmed by contact with the firepot. This air rises through flues to the different rooms and carries the heat to the place needed. The fire is in the cellar and yet heat is distributed throughout the house without being "conducted" through the direct contact of any material in the rooms.

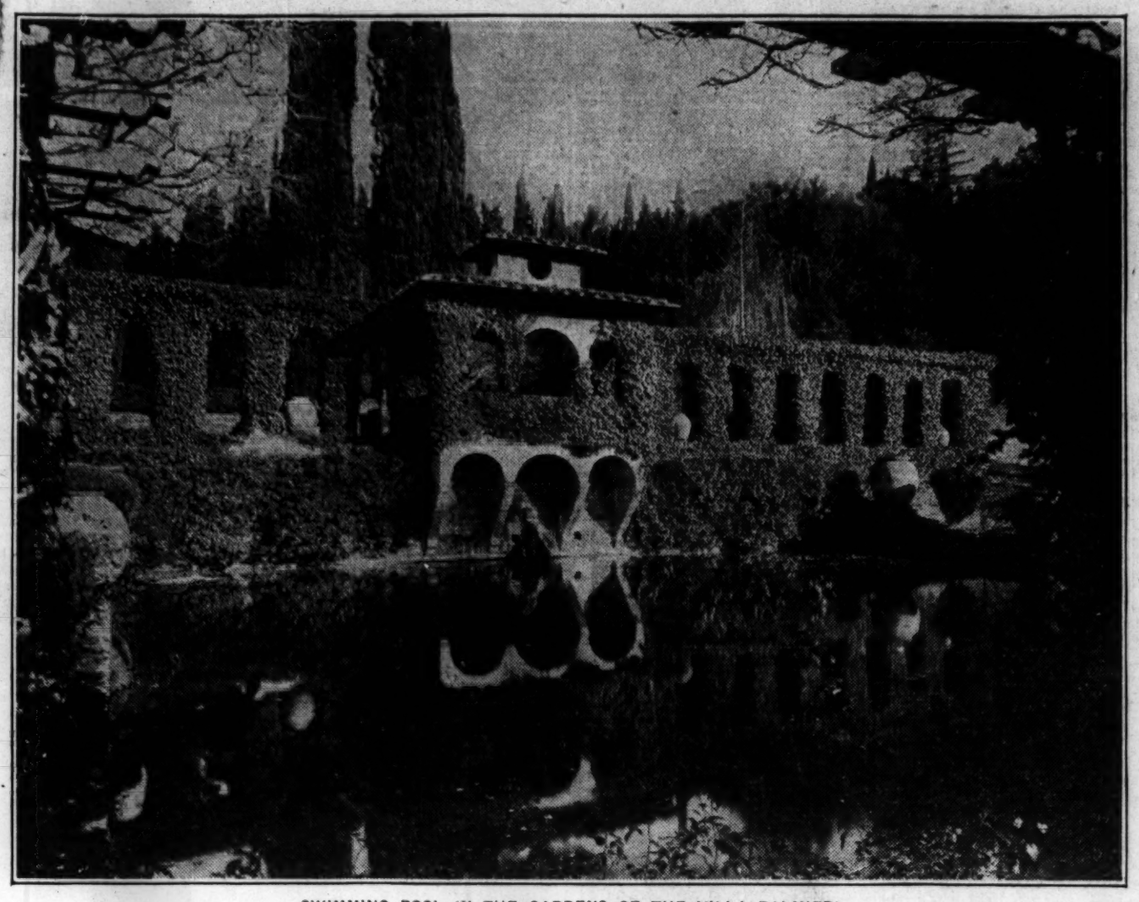
Everyone knows that air is a carrier of heat and that hot air rises. All substances and gases expand when heated and circulation takes place when the warmer air rises and cooler air moves in to take its place. Convection may take place in any body of gas or liquid when heat is applied at one point and freed at some other point. It is convection that causes a pot of water to boil, that produces a draft in our chimneys, and which picks up most of the heat from our radiators and distributes it throughout our rooms, and it causes our hot-water heating systems to work and our hot-water tanks to become hot.

Huge Radiator

Radiation—The most striking example of true radiation, of course, is the sun, the heat of which comes to us across 93,000,000 miles of empty space, where there is neither solid substance to conduct the heat nor gas to carry it by convection. It is amazing to contemplate that the heat energy travels this vast distance in the short space of eight minutes, for both heat energy and light energy travel at the same speed of about 186,000 miles per second. An open fire in a fireplace or out of doors is another excellent example of radiation—and you may feel very hot on the side toward the fire, and almost frozen on the other side. This demonstrates very clearly that radiant heat travels in straight lines and that solid bodies can cast a "heat-shadow" as well as a light shadow. Another familiar example of radiation is an overhead reflector with a large electric light bulb; a person sitting directly under such a light (in an otherwise warm room) is apt to become very conscious of the heat thrown downward by the light—although obviously there can be neither conduction nor convection acting downward through the air!

In the most ordinary case of a radiator exposed and freestanding in a room, about one-third of the total heat given off is by radiation, and the remaining two-thirds by convection. The exact proportions vary somewhat as a long thin radiator gives off more heat by radiation and a short thick radiator gives off more by convection. Obviously, if an inclosure is placed around the radiator with grilles at the top and bottom, the effect of the radiation is practically gone and the convection is partially impeded by the resistance of air flow through the grilles. Such enclosures usually reduce the total amount of heat emitted by the radiator from 20 to 25 per cent, and the actual radiator must be correspondingly increased in size to make up the deficit.

[Next Week—Fundamentals of Heating the House by Hot Water will be taken up by Mr. Rainger.]



SWIMMING POOL IN THE GARDENS OF THE VILLA PALMIERI Photo by Brogi

As a mirror in a room seems to double the space of the room, so a pool has the effect of enhancing the beauty of the garden, repeating in its still surface the loveliness above. The photograph offers proof of this—architecture, statuary, stone vases, trees and flowers finding a dual and exquisite existence by reflection. This is the swimming pool at the Villa Palmieri, Florence, Italy. This villa was credited with being the scene of some of Boccaccio's "Days." Later it became the property of the Earl and Countess of Crawford, during whose ownership Queen Victoria spent some time there; and it is now owned by the Ellsworth family of America.

MY HOBBY

London

Dear Garden Friends:

What a happy idea to share our garden joys with one another! Does not the very word, "garden," conjure up joyous moments spent therein, either the joyous labor of clearing a neglected patch, the joyous sowing and planting of chosen seeds or roots, later the joyous periods of meditation in the heights of summer glory and even the gladsome tidy-up when autumn brings down the tinted leaves to cover the ground? Joyous work because each task has a glory of its own.

Six years ago we moved into our present home in North London. The internal arrangements were agreeably roomy and light, but the garden could be described only as a "backyard." It was a small plot, measuring only 30ft. by 20ft. and was surrounded by brick walls.

After we had put our house in order, our attention was perforce given to making the "backyard" at least presentable. We dug and cleared the ground all over and in so doing, we found enough material to use as drainage for a rockery. Gradually as our work continued, we discovered we had enough stones to form a rock edging the whole way round. To give a suggestion of length to the garden, the edging was made to curve in and out which thus gave in addition a pleasing "sweep" to the border.

We decided to put down crazy-paving the following spring, so during the winter, all ashes from the house stoves were accumulated and when the time came, these were used for making a bed on which the crazy stones could be grouted and so afford good drainage.

Our little garden was now beginning to assume an attractive appearance but it still seemed rather low-lying and requiring something to raise the vision from the paving. Some tall hollyhocks were used therefore around the walls and their colored spikes, which in some cases reached 12ft. in height, were greatly admired. These gave the right elevating effect. Smaller flowering plants, such as wallflower, antirrhinnum, etc., came next and creeping rock-plants like snow-on-the-mountains, thrift, rock-cress, etc., made a neat covering for the stony border.

A small rambler rose was planted on one side of the round bed in the middle of the plot and was trained right over to the other side giving the effect of a "basket of flowers," as some of our friends described it.

When all this is done and one considers the amount of loving thought given to a small "backyard" and one asks "is it worth while?" we can look at the result of our labors, which is its own reply—a little Old-World garden expressing form, beauty, color and neatness.

(Mrs.) D. H.

[The above letter shows how studying out a landscape plan may be an educative and delightful hobby. Thank you, Mrs. D. H., for the kodak picture showing how much can be accomplished in small space if carefully planned. It is not clear enough for reproduction or we would let our readers see it.—The Editor.]

Norway, Maine

Dear Garden Friends:

Yes, I have a hobby and it is because I missed the roses in California where I have lived for 20 years. In the face of dire predicament I started a small bed on the north side of a windy hill in Maine. I gave them loving and conscientious care from the first—doing much studying from the splendid catalogues that were mine for the asking.

A daily routine has been followed. Spraying if necessary but for five years there has been little trouble of any sort. I lay it to my constant supervision. The beds are kept perfectly clean, no old petals or leaves are allowed to drop and make food for insects. The roses are given plenty to eat. They are never sprinkled—if it is a dry season they are irrigated two or three times. Grass cuttings or peat moss has been used to keep the roots cool.

A secret of success is to keep the flowers picked close, and to cut them when there is no sun, either morning or evening. I prefer the morn, for I am surrounded by a picture. Pink clouds massed and blended pouring color into the heart of many a rose. Bluebirds mating or feeding their young, talk to me, song sparrows in the pergola pour forth their praise to the rising sun, pert robins are cocking their heads listening for worms in the garden, while the yellow hammer knocks his "good morning" from a near-by tree. When I touch my roses all sparkling with dew I smile and rejoice that I am a part of the new day.

After cutting, the flowers are taken at once to the house and are put in a large deep pan of cold, cold water. There they remain for three hours. Then they are given away or put in vases. At night they go back to this same pan and are put out doors or down cellar. Roses don't like to stand up all night anymore than we do. Neither do they like a hot, stuffy room.

I have many climbing roses, three of which are most wonderful. Gregoire Staechlin, from West Grove, Star of Persia and Mary Manfold from Philadelphia. No one seems to have heard of this Mary from Australia, yet she is one of the most glorious and prolific roses I have ever met from Kew Gardens to California. But it is from my 40 hybrids and perpetuals that I give away hundreds every year.

Hoosier Beauty, Wilhelm Khordes, Souvenir de Georges Pernet (often six inches in diameter) his brother Claudius, Hawlmark Crimson; Los Angeles and Ophelia, which bloom continuously radiating beauty and peace from their delicate shell-like pinkish-yellowish heart.

The Irish Fire Flame is in a class by itself. Even the foliage is different, being dark and hollylike with never a blemish. The buds are a thrilling brick-red, orange, pink, old; as the flower opens the colors blend into each other and the petals will be splashed with crimson and ochre. This rose fairly radiates a debonaire personality. I call it my Irish Boulevardier when the colorful petals are flaming in the breeze attracting the passer-by. But at night when it closes its four large single petals it is like a crimson and gold butterfly poised on a dark green twig. No one seems to have this darling flower.

Many people complain that it is too much work to look after roses. But from what hobby can you get and give more pleasure than with roses?

I want to ask my rose friends in California if they have any better record than mine: Last year I gave away 1320. This year 1310 by actual count. This is not counting the hundreds kept for home use.

(Mrs.) E. D.

London

Dear Garden Friends:

May I say what my hobby in the garden is and how it is put into practice in our small domain? It is the putting into the garden of as many sweet-smelling shrubs as possible without interfering with my wife's part which is the flower garden. The latter is the most ornamental as well as the most useful part as it provides the house with flowers as well as keeping the garden pretty. Our small house divides the garden ground into two small divisions, a front one and a back. The front one faces the road and I carry out my hobby by having a hedge of Sweet Briar; this sends a constant breath of scent to greet the passers-by and fill their thoughts with sweetness as they go each morning to their work in the City. On their return in the evening it greets them again and sends them home with sweet and cheerful thoughts. A second source of sweetness welcomes visitors who come up the short garden path to the front door. They brush past the lavender bushes which partly bar their way.

A fine old gnarled pear tree stands near the front door and overshadows a sunken and walled garden. In this sunken part flourish several patches of a very sweet-scented mint. This is the beautiful little creeping Mentha Requieni that grows naturally on the rocky borders of mountain streams in Corsica. Its small leaves swell up into masses on our garden stones and rocks just as they do in their home. When trodden on they give off a pleasant minty scent. In autumn they throw up crowds of small purple flowers buried among the leaves. Two other plants I grow which recall old English gardens, Rosemary and Thyme. These also give off their scent when brushed against or trodden upon.

(Mr.) S. T. D.

Glendale, Calif. Oct. 27, 1931

Dear Garden Lovers:

Flowers seem to smile "Hello" to everyone. Nobody ever saw a plant scowl.

The Monitor has been a welcome guest at our home from its first issue. We were delighted when the gardening was added. These pages I place on a board the same size. With an inch strip of hard wood, bolted on in four places, it is easy to add the page each week. It is in good shape to lend to landscape gardeners, who have been blessed in their work from knowledge gained from it.

Eighteen months ago my house and home, (containing my household goods, the chairs I cuddled my babies in 40 and some summers ago) was moved from the business district to a vacant, plowed lot. The neighbors said, "The soil is poor. It's hard to grow anything." Today they say, "This place looks like a tropical garden." Down 18 inches, was a layer of hard pan which had to be picked through, vegetable matter added.

The arbor for picnics is covered with grape vines, as is also the arbor for my young guests' swings, sandpile, and playthings. These vines were set out this spring, dry roots.

My trees have made wonderful growth, we had apricots, peaches, and figs and to give. Between the rows are bearing tomatoes, bell peppers, egg plant, and a row of vegetables. Along the walks are carrots, whose leaves look like ferns.

The bird bath, which the feathery friends love dearly, was a plaster of Paris mold, just the right shape. I found discarded. This I placed under the hydrant in the garden, and gave a thick coat of cement. A broom is concealed in shrubbery handy to wash the bath daily. Around it are trailing primroses, mint, iris and ferns.

Everyone has exclaimed, "How did you do it?" I'll tell this Hobby Corner, which is going to be so practical and meet the small gardeners' need. Here are a few points which have brought success to my garden and me:

Plant only what you will love and care for.

Prepare the soil thoroughly and water days before planting seeds or plants.

For trees on a city lot, excavate 3ft. by 3ft. by 3ft., so as to know if there is any foreign matter, cement, etc. to check and retard the roots. Place 2-foot sewerage tile on two opposite sides of each tree, resting same on a pile of old tin cans. Watering this way sends moisture where it is needed, draws the roots down; the cans help to distribute the water, and, rusting out, are good for the soil. Irrigating this way saves time, water, expense, clothing, and the tree itself.

Keep a box of oiled sand or sawdust in a dry place to scuffle the tools in thus preventing rust and keeping them sharp. I inclose in each letter I write a flower, a twig of lemon verbena, breath of heaven, or rose geranium. These give wonderful cheer, and encouragement.

(Mrs.) E. W. R.

Small Bulbs

A quaint and prim little denizen of the spring garden is the old-time starch flower or grape hyacinth. It is easily grown and is well worth a try. The bulbs need not be disturbed and will continue to multiply for years. Perhaps the most attractive and satisfactory variety is the Heavenly Blue—which is well named. The flower trusses are larger than those of the other varieties, and it is of somewhat stronger growth. The grape hyacinth does not object to partial shade and should be planted not over three inches deep. You will like it planted in clumps on the edge of the border. Also, there is a white variety, Botryoides Alba, which may be interspersed with the blue if desired. Both are excellent for rockeries.

In rockeries, too, plant some Spanish iris bulbs. This species, for some reason, is not as extensively used as the Japanese and German iris. It is, however, decidedly worth while. The flowers are more delicate in form and coloring than the other sorts, and the foliage is more grass-like. The best varieties for use in the rock garden are: Flore, creamy white and pale lavender; King of the Whites, pure white with small orange blotch on the falls; and Solfaterre, deep blue with deep yellow blotch.

From the Woods and Fields

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY USING a bit of forethought during autumn days it is possible to have a supply of colorful decorative material which will keep fresh in the house throughout the winter months. In your walks in the country you will find an abundance of lovely woodsy things—for nature is lavish at this time of year—which are yours for the gathering. And what a feeling of satisfaction is experienced when armfuls of these are brought indoors and arranged in the proper containers.

Long sprays of the orange-red bittersweet are charming in a shining brass bowl or pitcher. It may be used alone or with a few branches of hemlock covered with its tiny brown cones. Be sure that the container is always filled with water or these woodsy things will soon become brittle and drop off in the dry atmosphere of the house.

In the Humble Beanpot

The humble beanpot is quite imposing when filled with bright-colored autumn berries and flowers. Branches of witch hazel, for instance, will be a joy for a little space, if not for all winter when arranged thus informally. And these wispy yellow flowers are equally beautiful in a dull blue jug.

Barberries should be gathered before the frost shrivels them (the cultivated varieties will keep even better than the wild ones). Then, if placed in water, they will remain plump and firm all winter. These graceful sprays, interspersed with the stiffer branches of gray bayberries, will be lovely in a black bowl. A flower holder will assist in keeping the stems in place. The bowl should, of course, contain water.

Branches of hard pine—if they hold a cone or two, so much the better—with black alder berries and bayberries in a jar of soft green made a most satisfactory bit of decoration throughout the winter months. Or, instead of the pine, a few sprays of rhododendron leaves may perhaps be filched from the garden.

Oak leaves fit into almost any color scheme and grow even more beautiful with age, taking on a sort of ashes-of-roses tint. Combined with the gleam of old copper or brass they are truly charming.

Hips and Haws

Rose hips, the seed pods of the old-fashioned Honesty, dogwood berries, partridge berries and checkerberry plums are other fruits of the earth which are waiting to make glad for us the long days of winter. The rose color of pokeberries is a most desirable acquisition to the winter decorative scheme. In a dull pewter jug they are truly beautiful. The autumn foliage of our native blueberry—ranging all the way from maroon to light pink—will brighten a dark corner for a surprisingly long time. And just a single rugged branch of hard pine against the dull gray of an old pewter platter on the mantel can be extremely effective. Try it and see!

Other combinations, equally charming, will evolve themselves in the hands of the artistic lover of flowers and will, in most instances, remain a joy to the beholder until spring calls to the crocuses and daffodils in the garden out-of-doors.

ETHEL M. EATON

The evergreen bittersweet, euonymus radicans vegeta, has large leaves and attractive red fruits. It is hardy and an excellent vine for walls.

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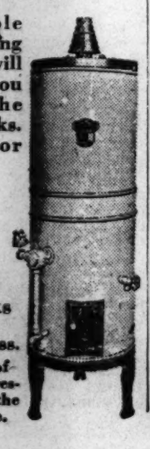

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Pottery of Today In America

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

THE production of various forms of pottery by individuals in the United States is impressively shown by the exhibition at W. and J. Sloane's, which is to continue through November. About 400 pieces have been selected, representing the work of 77 craftsmen in states from Louisiana to the Great Lakes and eastward, and with items from Berkeley, Calif. Several well-known potteries have been included, also, their facilities permitting results that small kilns may not.

Human and other figures make an unexpectedly large part of this exhibit, giving it a welcome vivacity not commonly met in a showing of ceramics. Still the hollow and flat ware are abundant and come in part from the hands of some of the most expert. Of these Henry Varnum Poor is the recognized master, vigorous in manner, free in his use of color or of difficult applied design. A platter of large size is conspicuous evidence of his skill and taste in this field.

The work of the three brothers Anderson of the Shearwater Pottery, Ocean Springs, Mississippi, carries peculiar personal interest for the pronounced individuality shown by each of the three. From Walter Anderson have come eight Negro caricatures about five inches high, that treat amusingly of various activities. Arranged as a procession, their variety, excellent modeling and apparent movement give them especial interest.

Peter Anderson has sent "Bayou Maiden," a finely poised figure carrying a basket on her head. It is bronze green, about 14 inches high, and serves as a candlestick. A vase and the "Woman on the Mule," which is oriental in style, are also his. The third brother, James, shows quite another manner in a tall lamp base.

The objects are in a surprising variety, the vase and bowl forms dominating in glazes that touch nearly every tone, from cream to black and through the scale from red to violet. A color very difficult to achieve is purple, but here is a pair of candlesticks of that glaze. They were made at the White Cloud Farm, New York.

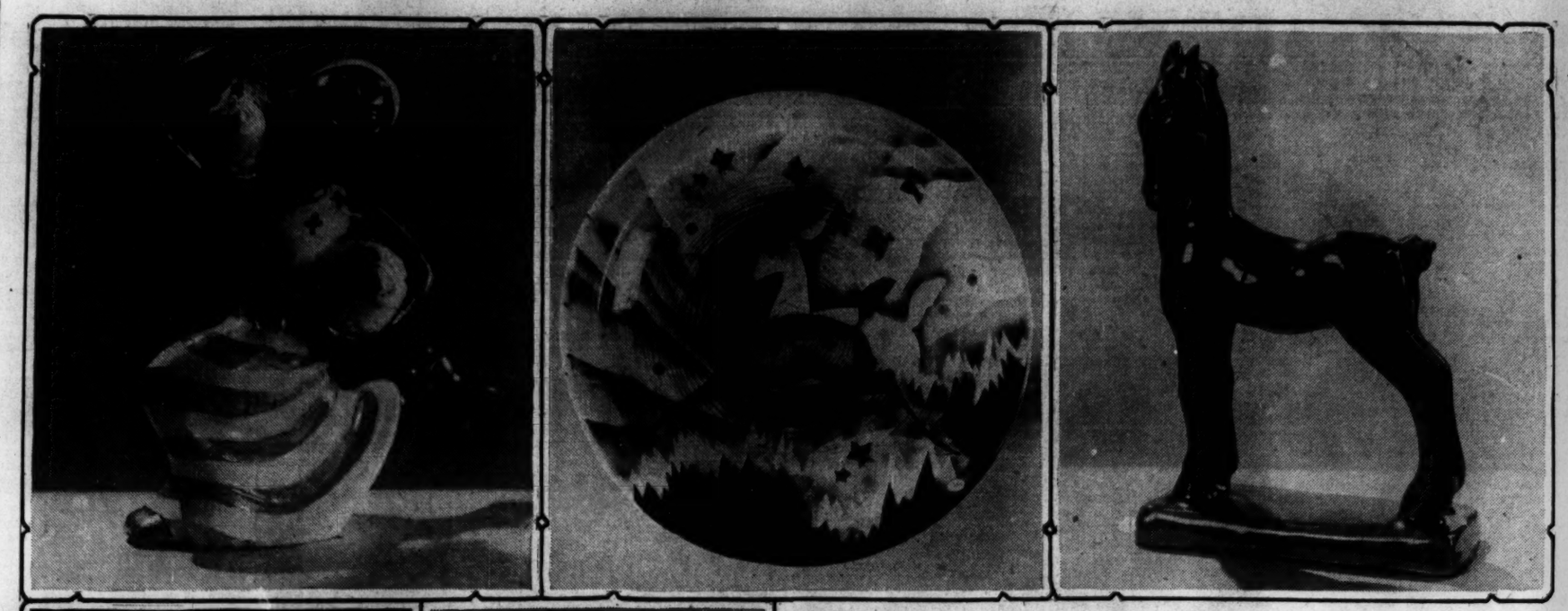
The shallow bowl No. 319 has a light blue body with a soft gray glaze, in design, partially covering it. The pattern was apparently applied to the body with a glaze-resisting material, then dipped all over, producing a rare and pleasing effect.

Another type that exhibits fine craftsmanship is seen in a cup and a bowl in which designs have been pierced through the clay. Then the thin glaze has delicately tinted the surface with blue while filling every opening with a deep-toned translucence of the same color. These were done by Margaret Steenwood of Columbus, Ohio, and are numbered 343 and 344.

It may require more than a passing knowledge of the art to fully appreciate the excellence of Charles F. Binn's shapes and glazes, or the modeling and the decorations of Viktor Schrenkengost and of Russell B. Aitken's plaques and bowls. But Aitken's Polo Pony and Cactus Kid and Fawn will find common approval, as surely will Mrs. Dever S. Byard's pensive cow, Mona Lisa.

The different phases of the art—the fashioning on the potter's wheel, the modeling of the figure objects, the decoration of both by glaze or by pattern—offer abundant source of pleasurable study here. The contemporary nature of the display and its indigenous origin give it a peculiar liveliness and intimacy.

Suitably chosen and placed, such objects as may be seen here can become delightful details of a home's furnishings. There are colors to satisfy all conditions, motives that range from serious to gay, scales that will fit interiors from the snug to the spacious.



The work of American craftsmen in ceramics, now showing at W. & J. Sloane's in New York City, has a large proportion of modeled work.
Above, left—One of a series of small figures by Walter Anderson, this Negress, carrying chickens, is about five inches in height.
Above, center—Black and several tones of gray, with a few touches of tan, mark this 16-inch plaque by Russell B. Aitken of Cleveland.
Above, right—A charming little colt in Persian blue crackle glaze, seven inches in height, the work of Viktor Schrenkengost.
Below, left—Hester Bancroft's version of a colt, this being in cream glaze and about five inches in height.
Below, right—A cuplike bowl, six inches high, also by Mr. Aitken. On a cream ground, the decorations are brown, black, and blue-green, covered by a crackle glaze.

Renaissance Shorthand

London

SHORTHAND - TYPEWRITING; these two go together in our thought, bracketed with the typist who performs them. Yet the typist and her typewriter are upstarts, parvenues, "nouveau's," compared with the ancient and honorable art of "stenographie." As long ago as 1602 that could be credited with a good 30 years of previous existence.

Next time you are looking through a collection of old books, keep your eye out for one containing an old system of stenography. There are quite a number of these in existence and, though they are of no great value, they are certainly interesting and amusing.

For instance, an "Art of Stenographie"—not in this case a printed book but a careful manuscript of a system worked out in 1602—came to my notice the other day. It was a small, stout volume, bound in an aged brown calf. The pages were not so much yellow as coffee-colored with age. Here and there, too, damp had streaked them, making the already faded ink quite illegible.

The author, who may have answered to one or none of the several names inscribed on the fly-leaf, gives us a short disquisition on the excellences and uses of the art of "stenographie"—in longhand—and then gets down to his system. His outlines are neat but quaint, his pages being dotted with circles and crescents and squares, with here and there something that looks like a couple of squads "forming two deep." Just occasionally he represents a word in such a way—say by a line with a hook at the end of it—that it has an intelligible look to a user of modern shorthand.

But the section that dates this 17th century shorthand writer most definitely is that containing his idea of the phrases for which it might be useful to learn contractions. "Nf" (he occasionally reverted to the ordinary alphabet if no more practical outline presented itself to him), means "nevertheless for that"; a heart with a line through it meant "strike my heart."

I should like to see a modern shorthand-typist solemnly taking down a business letter beginning, "Dear Sir: Strike my heart if I can deliver shipment of goods on 25th prox. . . . Nevertheless for that, I hope to be favored with your continued good will, etc., etc."

The great preoccupation of the seventeenth-century world with religion is shown by the number of contractions given for religious words and phrases; for instance, a "d," very much like the proof-reader's sign for "delete," signifies "divill"; an oblong stands for "the Lord's Table"; a square for "the Lord's Supper"; and so on.

"Extraordinarie"—the author seems fond of superlatives; was he by any chance a pamphleteer, or, as one might say, a seventeenth-century journalist?—was indicated by two crescents in collision.

Delving into old books is always exciting. You never know, as you turn from page to page, when you may not come upon a section written by somebody not mentioned on the cover, or about something quite foreign to the titular subject of the book. Writers, or binders, or both, were whimsical fellows, it seems, in bygone days. Starting soberly enough, say with a "Discourse on Pietie," you have no guarantee that page 49 will not land you into a pamphlet on "Roman Worthies," and page 97 precipitate you into the midst of the "Beauties of Hampshire."

Like all old books then, this one on shorthand is entirely inconsequential. Turning over its leaves, I was not surprised to come suddenly upon four pages containing a foreign, unexplained and quite unrelated system of shorthand, apparently written by another hand. It was a system of the wildest outlines I have ever seen, suggestive of a cross between Chinese characters and enlarged drawings of crabs, spiders, scorpions and other insects. Imagine taking down a business letter in a series of lifelike representations of creatures of the insect world.

I wonder, anyhow, what seventeenth-century people did with shorthand. Did they just invent it for fun, for the delicious feeling of intrigue it gave them? Could they have had any use for it in their leisurely-conducted business? Or did they hope, like Pepys with his code, to find it useful for hiding the facts of their diaries from prying eyes?

S. G.

Georgian Trinket in Favor Again

Nutmeg-graters are among the latest objects of the quest of collectors of eighteenth century silver and Sheffield plate. This is largely because of their comparatively small cost and the discovery that they make delightful practical accessories in modern chafing dish cookery.

In old Georgian days the nutmeg was a costly spice, imported from the East Indies. It was carried by fastidious men and women travelers in their journeys about the country generally in a little silver box that was often enriched by the owner's engraved crest or coat-of-arms. Used at the long halts at wayside inns, when on coach journeys, they thus spiced the food set before them, according to their personal taste.

The actual steel grater or rasp is sometimes fixed under the top lid of the silver receptacle, the nutmeg being kept in the bottom. Some of the devices are merely steel graters mounted with silver handles and rims.

Sandwich Type of Pressed Glass

New York

MANY who saw the excellent collection of American blown glass shown last winter by Mrs. William Grieg Walker at the Art Center, will be pleased to know that she is now having another exhibition at the same place. Although it is again glass, and American, it is wholly different in artistic quality and in method. Machine-pressed patterns and substantial, serviceable weight of material are the chief features of the type now shown, which appeared first about a century ago.

Known by the generic term of Sandwich, it was made most abundantly in Pennsylvania and Ohio, so it is very difficult to identify any particular thing as coming from the little Cape Code town where the Boston & Sandwich Glass Company factory was located.

Here are seen arranged on large tables, complete sets of several different patterns. Some of these are quite familiar, having the received trade names of bellflower, thumbprint, lacey, lotus flower, and so on. Although the manufacturers used no such terms, dealers of today find that pattern names are very much appreciated by the buying public. It is an innocent desire, easy to gratify.

While most of Mrs. Walker's display is of the clear type there are numerous pieces of amber, amethyst and deep blue, these colors being the ones most successfully produced. Many patterns which have been met with but occasionally in shops are here seen in a variety of shapes, indicating that the manufacturers may have habitually turned out a fairly complete line in whatever pattern they adopted. This seems to apply particularly to the period of greatest production, 1870 to 1890.

This exhibition will remain open through November.

C. G. B.

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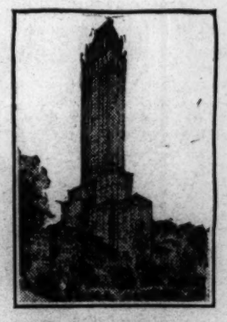

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Some American Writers

Classic Americans: A Study of Eminent American Writers from Irving to Whitman, by Henry Seidel Canby. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.50.

AT ONE time Mr. Canby thought of writing a history of American literature in the light of its social and intellectual backgrounds; but other duties and avocations have stood in the way, and now he has found it best to substitute criticism for history—a change in method and way of approach that has left him free to concentrate his attention upon those eminent writers who are "the essence of their times." He makes no claim to have discovered new "facts," those prizes of the research workers, and confines "originality" to his interpretations of texts and biographies.

The preliminary chapter on the Colonial background contains matter enough, had it been presented in a less condensed form, for an entire volume; but we may pass this over and note at once the admirable study of Washington Irving, who is presented to us as the voice of the Federalist ideal in literature. In Irving's books we see an aristocratic ideal struggling to adapt itself to the conditions of a republic and the equalities of a new country. The Federalist ideal is that of an aristocracy not of birth or of privilege, but of achievement. Hence Irving's fastidiousness, his shunning of the vulgar, his civilized urbanity, his pleasure in picturing the good old times, his ease and success in English society. Judged merely as part of English literature he is but a minor romantic, humble and derivative; judged as essentially American he "speaks in his own right."

Cooper, Hawthorne, Melville

The old opinion of Cooper, an opinion which irritated that irascible author, was that he was a mere American imitator of Scott. Had this been the case his reputation would have gone the way of the reputations of all mere imitators. Mr. Canby emphasizes his American qualities, devoting much of a chapter to the strong Quaker strain which he finds in his writings and noting also that Cooper's delineations of Indian character are more faithful than was formerly held to be the case.

Hawthorne and Melville are grouped together; but the case of Hermann Melville is barely touched on, full treatment being reserved for a second volume which Mr. Canby promises on the classic writers of the period after the Civil War. Certainly Melville needs to be evaluated again; much loose and moony nonsense was written about him during the nineteen-twenties; and from the few comments in these pages Mr. Canby seems to be a man equipped to undertake the difficult task.

In Hawthorne the critic sees the pseudo-Gothicism derived from Europe strangely combined with great strength in characterization. "Only when there is character, in its specific sense, and only when that character is under moral stress, does he rise to the height of his faculty." On such occasions one finds that Hawthorne's choice invariably falls upon the weak and ineffectual, the failures in life. He has not escaped the influence of his Puritan background, though he regarded Puritanism as a fortress from which he had fled.

Thoreau, Poe

In Thoreau Mr. Canby sees not the mere nature lover but the pioneer of a new continent; and he applies Thoreau's doctrine to the situation in which so much of America finds itself. Indeed at this point the critic, who all along implicity draws from the past a lesson for the present, becomes energetically explicit, denouncing the cult of rush and energy, the blatant cities and hideous advertisements, the pleasure in mere size. "We are ripe," he says, "for a dose of Thoreau." Perhaps Mr. Canby, who passes his days largely in the "roaring forties" of New York City, does not realize how many Americans there are who practice what Thoreau preaches.

Through much of the chapter on Poe, that arresting figure is studied as a busy journalist, compelled to turn out copy, adept in all the tricks of the trade, but capable through genius of turning those tricks into wonderful virtuosity on happy occasions; well summarized in the formula of Lowell, who divided him, in unequal proportions, into "fudge" and "genius." Mr. Canby notes the "bad bookishness" of much of his writings; but excludes from condemnation Poe's awareness of contemporary movements in natural science, though in most departments of thought he failed to assimilate the external world. A somewhat surprising judgment is that Poe is essentially the product of an urban, sophisticated culture; nor can we quite follow Mr. Canby when he says that Poe "slips into modern life like a hand into a glove." True, he postulates that "his freight of stale romanticism" must first be removed; but we feel that without his romanticism Poe would not be Poe; his case is very different from Irving's or Hawthorne's.

Whitman's "vision of a country economically and socially free" is, says Mr. Canby, "one of the great assets of the American imagination." Yet he failed in his program to supply literature for the common man, for breaking with literary tradition he sacrificed the only literary symbols comprehensible to common men. In his own day, when his poetry was favorably received in England ("much more for his daring than for his democracy," the critic shrewdly comments), to this, he has touched the imagination of thinkers and dreamers. He rises into poetry not by any change of style but "when he reaches the intensity that poetry requires." This is excellently said.

We have passed over the chapter on Emerson and also over a great many valuable observations throughout the book; we should like to linger, but space is limited. Mr. Canby has written a rich and suggestive book, worthy to stand on the shelves beside the three volumes of Parrington, a comparison with whose work, for all the differences in range and method and intention, is inevitable. Mr. Canby's style is direct and clear-cut, a bit pontifical perhaps, but that is pardonable in a critic who is also both teacher and editor. S. C. C.

Fastidious and Anarchic

The Waves, by Virginia Woolf. London: Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.50.

Seven Short Stories, by Walter De La Mare. Illustrations by John Nash. London: Faber. 15s.

AT THE moment, those who seem to be the greatest living English novelists are an intellectual aristocracy writing for the few; for this reason, it is frequently argued, they are not the greatest living novelists. The fruits of their sensibility are too refined to be "human nature's daily food."

This is the kind of objection which is made to the work of Virginia Woolf, but it springs in part, surely, from the orthodox conception of the novelist as a social historian portraying the Comic or Tragic clash between the individual and society. This view is sound enough when submission to external authority is the guiding spirit of the age; but at the moment it is not. The average individual at present seems to regard himself as far more important than society. The "inner tribunal of the self" is now obviously preferred. The present preoccupations of the novel may be traced to the discovery of this newly explored country of the self, and a writer like Virginia Woolf means more to us than the orthodox because she takes her torch into this fantastic land. She is an illuminator of it and not a social or moral historian. Her analysis is that of a poet in natural science and not of a dramatist in morals. The characteristic spirit of our age finds in her its most delicate sensibility, though not its most improving mentality.

If the first test of literature be that it communicate power, "The Waves" is literature of the most exciting and beautiful kind. The book is astonishing and original in its plan and method. It consists of nothing more than the soliloquies of six men and women, whose lives are entwined from childhood onward. They do not talk to one another, but speak their thoughts about their lives together. There is that sense of isolation from the rest of the world which we have when we look inward into the extraordinary fantasy of our silent life, at the extraordinary, delicate impressions which have involuntarily been etched on our consciousness.

Mrs. Woolf transmutes and glorifies as her thought's eye makes its object flash like a spark of sun. Living is a series of myriad events playing, echoing, rebounding, reverberating one upon the other, such a liquid thing that the soliloquists may wonder if they have any inviolate personality at all and are not an ever-changing wave of memories, persons and things outside themselves To report such sensations is the scope of poetry and when Mrs. Woolf writes, "and going upstairs I could not raise my foot against the immitigable apple tree with its silver leaves held stiff," one has to share the ecstacy to understand it. She does sometimes descend to the banalities of commonplace observation and the spell of her book does not last very long after reading. It is surprising how little one remembers, how unseizable it is. But it made a profound impression upon me and moved me indescribably when I read it, as if I had sunk into mysterious emerald caverns under the sea, or as if a Bach fugue had built a cathedral in my head.

If Mrs. Woolf's world is fluid there could be nothing more static than the world of Mr. Walter De La Mare. He describes his work unwittingly in the phrase, "It is strangely, preternaturally still, as if in a peep show, as if stuffed." His art is to accentuate the uncanny, the fantastic, the macabre or the comical in his stories, by insisting on the ordinariness, even the over-decorated, ugly ordinariness of his background. He likes ugly houses, damp gardens, dull trees bearing exotic blossoms, and when he has the ordinary scene set he gives a twist to the lens and puts it all uncomfortably out of focus. He excels in establishing atmosphere and in letting us hear the slow seeping of drama through them.

All the stories in this volume have been published before, but their reappearance with John Nash's remarkable illustrations is very welcome. It is rarely that one finds an artist who can illuminate and criticize the work he is illustrating, but Mr. John Nash has done this for Mr. Walter De La Mare. Any one of Mr. Nash's pictures tells you more adout Mr. De Le Mare's character and quality as a writer than a reviewer could say in a small book. Among the stories is that masterpiece, "Miss Duveen." His period pieces make a curious contrast to Mrs. Virginia Woolf's fastidious anarchy. V. S. PRITCHETT

Masks, by Herbert Reynolds Kniffin (Peoria, Ill.: Manual Arts Press. $3) relates briefly the history of mask-making, and describes in detail the technical processes involved. The instructions are practical enough to enable a novice to experiment with the processes of design and fabrication in various materials. The many illustrations present the tools and methods in pictorial form as supplement to the clearly written text. There are typical examples of the masks used by American Indians, by Japanese and by other races with whom fixed visualized characterizations are part of the dramatic tradition.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

You, Dear Bookman

"YOU—dear Bookman—who are accustomed to keeping up with the publishers' lists, will probably find it extraordinary that 10 such books as these should, in one season, come from one house."

Thus Doubleday Doran, referring to what it describes as "The Upper Ten" among the season's fiction . . . At first we thought this was an official justification of our frequent reference to this house last week . . . But the advertisement quoted appears in The Bookman . . . And the present issue of The Bookman was received Nov. 17, whereas our remarks were printed only Nov 14 . . . Still, we are interested, even if the appeal wasn't addressed to us personally . . . Especially as the advertisement says that "the critics have been uniformly enthusiastic" . . . Uniformly? . . . Perhaps it should have said "practically uniformly."

Let us examine these 10 novels . . . One of them, beyond question, is an event—Miss Sackville-West's "All Passion Spent" . . . Reasonably but not unreservedly favorable opinions have been expressed in these columns on Miss Ferber's "American Beauty," Mr. Walpole's "Judith Paris," Miss Dane's "Broome Stages" and Miss Kennedy's "Return I Dare Not" . . . By the way, we did get round to reading "Broome Stages"—which was reviewed Sept. 26 . . . It's very long and it does not compel you to lose yourself in the 200-year history of the theatrical family of Broome, but it does contain passages of dramatic power.

Among the other authors are Mr. Richard Aldington, who would be a better writer if he were better-tempered; Mr. Somerset Maugham,

CLEMENCE DANE

whose "First Person Singular" distorts some fairly good short stories to make them fit their collective title; Miss Vicki Baum, whose contribution to literature it is possible to exaggerate; Miss E. Arnot Robertson, and Miss Mary Borden . . . Still, it is a list to boast about.

* * *

With a sort of pleased surprise, we find the Oxford University Press breaking into the fiction game . . . At least it has just published its first book of current fiction—"Mr. Fothergill's Plot" . . . Mr. Fothergill, we are told, is the landlord of an old coaching inn at Thame in Oxfordshire . . . He handed the same plot for a short story to 18 writers who visited his inn . . . This book contains their stories . . . As the publishers put it, there is little similarity among them . . . Some are thrillers, some are grave, some are gay; one is placed in modern America, one in England of 1840, one in Persia . . . "It is not too much," the publishers venture, "to say that the book is unique."

Oxford also is publishing a Charlotte Brontë discovery—a hitherto unpublished work called "The Spell," which was contained in a manuscript book discovered in a secondhand bookstore (By the way, why not a repossessed bookstore?) in Brussels, by Professor Nys of Brussels University . . . There is an introduction by Dr. George Edwin MacLean.

Speaking of Miss Clemence Dane, her publishers confide that she has an interesting recipe for reading: 12 books a month, half new ones and half old ones . . . Another Balanced Reading Plan, like that of the Book League of America . . . Of course it was originally our plan, but we take it as a compliment that they've adopted it.

* * *

To the Modern Library has been added "Peter and Alexis," the third of Merejkowski's trilogy, translated by Mr. Bernard Guilbert Guerney . . . This is not a "Giant," but in the regular format . . . And the publishers remind us that unlike most of their titles, it is a new book to America . . . A new edition of a different sort is that from Little Brown of Mr. William Henry Chamberlin's "Soviet Russia" . . . This is a revised edition of the book which was published two years ago and which has had an unusual success.

A new limited-edition publisher appears in New York—Holborn House, which projects for December Mitchell's "Reveries of a Bachelor," illustrated by C. B. Falls; for February, Gissing's "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft," illustrated by Rudolph Ruzicka, and for April "Knickerbocker's History of New York," by Irving, illustrated by T. M. Cleland . . . Did you think that "Knickerbocker's" was a slip? . . . So did we, until we looked it up.

We began with The Bookman . . . As a lesson in unity, let us close with it . . . To us the most fascinating thing about this publication is the consistency with which it arrives two weeks or more late . . . So like a Bookman.

Secrets of a Writer

The Inky Way, by Alice M. Williamson. New York: Putnam. $3.50.

ONE of the prerequisites for making a really interesting autobiography is a willingness to tell secrets. Mrs. Williamson in the story of her social and literary career gives the impression of having used everything that seemed likely to make good copy. She has a way of saying, in effect, "Now I am going to tell something that I ought not to, but it is too good a story to keep to myself." Then she relates an amusing incident with the names delicately camouflaged under initials so that the general public cannot detect the characters, though what those who are in the know can deduct may be more enlightening. Her stories are never scandalous, but merely flavored with a tingle of absurdity so that the principals might feel a little ruffled in their dignity. For the greater part, the stories are good-natured, and no doubt, for all her apparent frankness, Mrs. Williamson has withheld a great many stories that she could have told with applause.

The author, who was A. M. in the writing partnership of A. M. and C. N. Williamson, began her literary work when she was 15, as far as getting anything published was concerned. She says that she has written stories from the time she was 7, and that she was properly spanked for the first one.

She was Alice Livingston, a young American of good family but limited means, when she first went to London, with a small inheritance in her pocket and three letters of introduction, together with some confidence that she could write. One of her letters was to Charles Norris Williamson, who had made a name as a journalist. He in turn introduced her to Lord Northcliffe, who was Sir Alfred Harmsworth then, to Greenhough Smith of *The Strand,* to Sir Arthur Pearson, to Arnold Bennett. Soon Miss Livingston was writing serials for the Harmsworth publications and at the same time getting engaged to "Charlie" Williamson. Having acquired the serial trick, she undertook to write six serials simultaneously, an installment of 7000 words six working days of the week.

About this time Charles Williamson received an offer from a new illustrated paper devoted to European travel, to travel and write pretty much what he liked with a photographic accompaniment. On the strength of this job, plus her serials, A. M. and C. N. married and went abroad. After Williamson had accumulated several months' supply of material the paper suspended publication, and because this happened the young couple became famous. For out of the notes and photographs, reinforced by the escapades of a depraved motorcar which, at times, conveyed them on their travels, they produced a novel, "The Lightning Conductor." They signed it with their two names because C. N. supplied plans, notes and pictures, and A. M. did all the writing. The book became a best seller, though there was not much talk of best sellers in those days. They continued with other novels about automobile trips in other countries, and under the firm name became immensely popular. The fact that Mrs. Williamson did the writing was not known either to the public or to their publishers Left widowed a few years ago, Mrs. Williamson found that the contracts made with the publishers and editors under the firm name were automatically dissolved, and publishers, not wholly convinced that she had been the sole writer, did not renew the contracts. She therefore found herself obliged to begin all over again on the inky way.

The Williamsons seem to have known literally everybody of note. Hundreds of famous men and women appear briefly in the pages of the book, each of them characterized in a few witty, impressionistic sentences. Sometimes there is a touch of malice in the descriptions, more often there is enthusiastic friendliness. Of all the number, three women stand out memorably; the two Philomenes, humble Italianate-French aunt and niece, who were servants of the Williamsons, and a tiny old lady in a black mushroom hat and elastic-side boots, who was their neighbor on Cap Martin—the Empress Eugénie.

Women, Children and Cats

Children and Older People, by Ruth Suckow. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

IN "Children and Older People," Ruth Suckow has assembled several of her studies of childhood experiences, along with some stories about grown-ups in the small-town environment that she always portrays with success. She has often shown her fondness for delineating child characters, and some of the most fortunate passages in her novels are those in which she reveals with quiet penetration the bewilderments that a child feels under the impact of life, and his dreams and unconfessed disappointments.

Among the child studies in this volume three at least merit special mention: "Eminence," which describes the plight of a little girl whose foolish parents and superior gifts have set her apart from her mates; "The Little Girl From Town," with its sure understanding of the admiration and mystification that country children feel in the presence of a better-dressed, better-mannered child from the city, along with their stubborn consciousness of superior knowledge in the lore of field and barn; and "The Valentine Box," which though not of any great importance is an especially good piece of narrative construction with mother and child clearly delineated against the background of the mother's story about her own childhood.

In the stories about older people Miss Suckow has written of some clash, some maladjustment, some dilemma in the experience of ordinary women. An old couple who find themselves traveling in spite of themselves; a mail-order-catalogue little person whose ingenuous old mother shocks her dreadfully; a woman "as strong as a man" who still longs for affection—these are some of her principal figures.

The story that thrusts deepest into the heart is "Experience," in which a young woman, first acquainted with grief, finds that her loss opens up to her the secrets of other lives and makes all her perceptions acute as they never had been before.

Miss Suckow's gift is not magnificent, but it is a good g ft and one finely, honestly used. She will not strain after an effect; she will not apply the small touch of art, or artifice, that might make the result seem more actual because exaggerated. She is too conscientious for that, and too loyal to the people she is writing amout. On that loyalty and fidelity her readers rest.

Incidentally, this is a good book to give to a lover of cats. Almost every story contains a cat, or whole families of cats, and engaging creatures they all are.

A Miscast Shallow

Shakespeare Versus Shallow, by Leslie Hotson. London: The Nonesuch Press. With nine illustrations. 12s. 6d. net. Boston: Little Brown. $4.

DR. HOTSON'S earlier book, "The Death of Christopher Marlowe," won him world-wide congratulation; and now, once again, he has arisen to find himself famous, by the discovery of facts hitherto unknown in the life of Shakespeare. Searching the Rolls of the Queen's Bench, Dr. Hotson read this:

"England be it known that William Wayte craves sureties of the peace against William Shakspere, Francis Langley, Dorothy Soer . . . and Anne Lee, for fear of death and so forth."

So enticing an item of news concerning "gentle Shakespeare," in the autumn of 1596, cried out for further research, more especially since Dr. Hotson knew that Langley was the individual who, in 1594-95, had built, on Bankside, that fine theater the Swan, wherein, as Dr. Hotson now thinks, Shakespeare's company may have played for a time.

Dr. Hotson, therefore, set about obtaining further information concerning William Wayte, and discovered, from the Exchequer Rolls and other sources, that he was "a certain lose person of no reckoning or value," wholly under "rule and commandment" of his stepfather, William Gardiner, a rascally justice, given to grinding the faces of the poor, and to all manner of robberies and deceits. For what reason this insignificant Wayte believed himself to be in grievous danger from Shakespeare, Dr. Hotson, unfortunately, cannot tell us; but his further discovery, upon which this book is built, was that this knavish Justice Gardiner, by marrying in 1558 the daughter of Robert Lucy, earned the right to impale with his own coat that of Lucy, which, in common with Sir Thomas Lucy's of Charlecote, near Stratford-on-Avon, bore "three luces haurient."

The reader can foresee the inference drawn by Dr. Hotson, namely, that Justice Shallow of "Henry IV" and "The Merry Wives" was not, as has been widely supposed, Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote, but was Justice Gardiner of London, with Wayte standing for Slender. Gardiner and Shallow were both justices; each had luces on his coat, and possessed a park; Shallow attempted to marry his cousin Slender to an heiress, and Gardiner actually did so. Here is proof sufficient! Shallow and Slender are simply Shakespeare's retort upon Gardiner and Wayte, both of whom he thus held up to public derision; the dramatist, in Dr. Hotson's words, being, by this discovery, "revealed for the first time as a master of personal satire, taking, with devastating humor, a satisfactory revenge for himself." Has the author not heard of Burleigh as Polonius, or of other similar identifications?

Here, however, let me add my word of tribute to the keen detective skill and trained assiduity which this eminent researcher brings to his work; and let me echo the hope, now being everywhere expressed, that Dr. Hotson will continue his examinations of the Records. His discoveries are unquestionably most valuable; it is when he comes to consider the inferences to be derived therefrom, that his case, unhappily, falls at once; for the simple reason that the unjust Justice whose career Dr. Hotson has been at such pains to explore—more than 200 pages of his book are concerned with Gardiner's iniquities—bears no recognizable resemblance to the Justice Shallow of "Henry IV" and of "Merry Wives."

Admittedly there are some remarkable coincidences; but the arguments that negative them are overwhelming. Gardiner is a London Justice, twice Sheriff-elect of London, aged about 65; Shallow is a Gloucestershire Justice, of the slippered pantaloon variety, aged over 80. Gardiner is an unscrupulous man of affairs, usurious and grad-grinding; Shallow is a garrulous, gullible old boaster, foolish enough to lend to Falstaff £1000 without security, and to lose thereby every penny. Gardiner is a repellent knave; Shallow is traditionally played as an almost lovable, though fussy, old gentleman, as all must admit who have seen stage performances of Shakespeare's two comedies above named.

Further, Dr. Hotson's contention that Shakespeare makes Shallow "sufficiently corrupt to countenance the arrant knave Visor," is instantly challenged by Shallow's answer: "Go to, I say he shall have no wrong," or in other words, "Full justice shall be done to him." If Gardiner indeed be Shallow, then Shakespeare, on Dr. Hotson's own showing, has not darkened, but has whitewashed his adversary, which is far from the dramatist's usual practice when pillorying a hostile contemporary upon the stage. Was the historic Burleigh better, or worse, then Polonius?

Dr. Hotson's book is interesting and suggestive; but many will regret that he did not publish his valuable discoveries in some shorter form, and leave for further consideration the difficult task of drawing inferences and suggesting identifications. PERCY ALLEN.

Adventures Among Authors

Everyman Remembers, by Ernest Rhys. London: Dent. 12s. 6d. New York: Cosmopolitan. $4.

One Man's Road: Being a Picture of Life in a Passing Generation, by Arthur Waugh. London: Chapman & Hall. 18s.

NEITHER Mr. Rhys nor Mr. Waugh, looking back on a long career, is a mere praiser of times past at the expense of the present. Mr. Rhys recalls scenes of his youth in a London which was more somber than today"; but both the past and the present have a magic for him which he recaptures in memory, or experiences afresh when his taxi speeds him to the scene of his earlier labors. Mr. Waugh regards cheerfully the new fortunes of a publishing house which he did much to reëstablish, and rejoices in handing on his torch to two brilliant novelist sons, Mr. Alec and Mr. Evelyn Waugh.

The main interest of Mr. Waugh's book lies in his account of his life in London, where he arrived in 1890, a young man proposing to make a career in literature. But though he proved himself to be a littérateur of some distinction and much versatility, the real success of his life was to be in the business—or shall it be called art?—of publishing.

Mr. Waugh's book is a straightforward and vivacious account of a busy life among interesting people. But Mr. Rhys's is much more than that. It is not often that a volume of reminiscences can be spoken of as a work of art, but his deserves that rare praise. In looking back on those years of varied experiences in London he has recaptured the look of the streets and the glow of imagination with which a poet and an impressionable observer felt the drama of the metropolis and entered into its life. He confesses that "it was with some hope of becoming its interpreter, and with Dickens and William Morris to point the way, its ideal citizen," that as a young man, in 1885, he "turned Londonward."

How well, it things had gone differently, he might have fulfilled that task we can guess by the power with which in these pages he makes the mean streets of the Victorian city real for us: though the romance that he puts into his scenes is perhaps rather Stevensonian than Dickensian.

But though Mr. Rhys was a poet, a romancer and a student of Celtic and medieval lore, he allowed himself to be drawn away from original writing or research to another task. The world knows him as the initiator and the editor of Everyman's Library. In this task he was associated during a great part of his life with that remarkable publisher, J. M. Dent, whom he describes as "book lover, artist, mystic, craftsman, small tradesman and rosy promiser." This strange combination of opposites—Dent, the naïve literary enthusiast and astute man of business, and Mr. Rhys, as mature a connoisseur in letters as he was infantile in business—proved singularly effective for its purpose.

Mr. Rhys gives only one chapter to the account of his relations with the firm of Dent and for the most part prefers to tell us of London and his friends in London, or of that visit which he paid to the United States to track Walt Whitman to his home. He found the poet in a little house in Mickle Street, Camden, and talked with him day after day. "Habitually slow of speech, not a word too much, he made me think as he sat there, so massive, brooding and remembering, of some mighty old man of the Sagas, or some big-framed peasant who had lived in the open air and did not take kindly to being caged up in a small chamber before a close stove."

Great men of the past are brought before us by Mr. Rhys like characters in a good novel. The book reveals a man of modesty, simplicity, wisdom and charm, and this personality penetrates every page.

Fanny Kemble, by Dorothie Bobbé (New York: Milton, Balch, $5) is an intimate and detailed chronicle of the private life of a famous stage figure of the nineteenth century in the United States and England. As a reader of Shakespeare she was so widely acclaimed that Longfellow wrote a sonnet in praise of her talents, and Thomas Sully painted many portraits of her. Mrs. Bobbé has devoted herself largely to what might be called the social side of her subject, and in so doing brings in mention of many noted persons whom Fanny Kemble came to know during her scores of years before the public.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Kingdom of Kerry

THE real distance between Belfast and Kerry is greater than the geographical one, which is comparatively small. Belfast is Irish after its own fashion, but Kerry belongs more truly to the Gael, and between the two the gulf has widened rather than narrowed since the establishment of the Free State. So that, to an Ulsterwoman, Kerry has something new and strange to offer—that tang of adventure which is the salt of a holiday, and which induces a sharpening of all the senses.

Our first glimpse of the unusual was furnished by our fellow travelers in the train which took us from Dublin to Kerry; they were a party of schoolgirls returning to their school, and they chattered like magpies in Gaelic. There was no teacher with them, so their choice of language must have been voluntary. They were evidently discussing books read in the holidays, for I caught a few English words—"Rob Roy," "David Copperfield," "The Cloister and the Hearth." One of them was absorbed in a school magazine reproduced in Irish script, with tailpieces of interlaced Celtic design.

In the small local train which took us from Killarney to our destination, our companions were of a different type—five or six Kerry peasant women returning from market with heavy baskets under their shawls. They were talking English! Some were old and wrinkled, but one had the traditional Irish characteristics—soft gray eyes under wings of dark hair divided in the middle—a face of unmistakable refinement, with such a sweet expression that I found my eyes continually straying in her direction for the sheer pleasure of looking at her.

I wonder what words would best summon up a vision of Kerry for those who have never been there. A catalogue of my most vivid impressions would read something like this: blue mountains, turf smoke on the soft evening air, fuchsias, gorse, ferns, heather, a sea reflecting dazzling white cumulus clouds, again blue mountains, for they close every vista—and above all, peace and quietude. In Kerry the "world" seems simply to fade away; such things as party politics, new fashions, the latest literary craze, speed "stunts," take on a new perspective, and are seen as irrelevant, blatant, trivial—of much less importance than the gorgeous peacock butterflies that haunt the phloxes in the hotel garden.

The word hotel summons up to the sophisticated traveler a many-storied building with elevators, tape-machines, beauty parlors, call boys, bedrooms with telephones—all the latest gadgets of civilized life. Picture instead a low whitewashed house with rounded bay windows, set in an Old World garden full of rainbow-hued phloxes, pale September roses, carnations, anemone japonica, and great clumps of opal-tinted hydrangeas. Between a tall eucalyptus and an arbutus in flower, across the shining expanse of Dingle Bay, are seen mountains so blue as to be almost incredible to anyone who does not know the magic of the Kerry atmosphere.

Inside, all is plain and homely. The long low drawing-room with its fat little cretonne-covered settees fitting snugly into each division of the bay window, and its Victorian center table, offers an Irish touch in the magnificent brassbound mahogany wastepaper basket, while a large green petrol tin serves to hold the turf which makes such a homely fire in the evenings.

There are no call boys; but there is old Julia, the parlormaid, who has been there for thirty-five years, and Lizzie, the housemaid, who, with one small assistant girl, does most of the housework and all the hotel washing for twenty-five guests, and contrives to be cheerful and obliging at the same time. The food is good and ample, and there are "lashin's" of two Irish commodities—the creamy milk from the little black Kerry cows, and homemade soda bread.

We were fortunate in having still, golden weather, with one downpour to remind us what Kerry can do when in the mood; and we were tempted to the long stretch of sand—at least a mile of it—where we shared our dip with the sea gulls, for except on Sundays it was almost deserted. There were no bathing-boxes, but a good exchange was a warm nook in the sandhills crowned with waving bent grass and blue seathistles. We earned our bathe by a two-mile walk, for in Kerry transport resolves itself for the most part into Shank's mare.

On the road we would meet neat little Kerry donkeys with panniers laden with turf, or with sacks of meal flung crosswise over their patient backs—and the old black-hatted men and the shawled women would answer our "That's a fine day," with, "It is, glory be to God!"

Up in the hills by the mountain lough one evening, we sat on a wall of loose stones to paint the pale corn sheaves against a background of water and mountain. An old woman was calling in Irish to her dog, scolding him for frightening the cow; she sounded cross, and we feared she might look upon us as trespassers, but she came up; and, speaking in English, said: "Why would you be sitting on the cold stones when you might be up by the fire in my house, and I could give you the milk for your evening meal?" Old and poor, and living at "the back o' beyant," she yet spoke two languages and had not forgotten the traditional hospitality of her race. Wherever we went, we met with courtesy and kindness.

Perhaps the finest view in Kerry is reached by what must be one of the most beautiful coast roads in the world—a hundred miles or so of unspoilt beauty—mountain, cliffs, and sandy bays, culminating in the marvelous panorama that meets the eye as one emerges from the Coomakiska Pass. To that view no pen, or brush, could do justice. I can only say that it gave me a lump in my throat.

One of the charms of Kerry is its sudden contrasts. There is a road that leads over wild mountain tracts of stones and bogs and heather, grim and poverty-stricken country, though with a beauty of its own lent by the chasing cloud shadows, and blue loughs reflecting the sky. Within a quarter of an hour from that untamed sterility we turned down a drive between tall bamboos and palms; a datura hung brilliant belis over the walls of a hotel set in a paradise of beauty, where the sea water lay clear and cool in the long creeks that run inland, shadowed by Scotch firs. Golden seaweed dripped over the sides of rocks crowned with heather. In the woodland paths fuchsias and tree ferns rose from a tangle of brambles and honeysuckle, and where the creeks opened into miniature lakes once more the Kerry mountains backed the scene with their inimitable blues and purples, and, looking seaward, there they were again, range behind range, lifting their peaks from the water, like a vision of Hy-Brasil, the Land of the Blest of Irish fable. R. D.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

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Milton's Strength and Restraint

Milton's conception of poetry is an inheritance from the theorists of the Renaissance. Like these he was steeped in Classical literature; as a youth he loved, and imitated in their own tongue, Virgil and Horace; he read Dante and Petrarch, and wrote in Italian. From his undergraduate days he had vowed to consecrate himself to poetry, and to the highest form of poetry; and his attitude to his calling is that of the Renaissance, fervent, reverential, not a mere literary convention but the expression of his deepest nature. . . .

The clue to Milton's mind and character and art is strength, engendering and combined with restraint. From *Comus* to *Samson* it is the virtue which he loves to portray and praise—energy, self-reliant, self-controlling. And this virtue, Classical in the deepest sense, makes itself felt throughout his work; his immense power is always disciplined. Hence the structural solidity and dignity of his great poems; hence, too, his command over language. With the Elizabethans, Classicism had been largely a matter of vague theory; all their real poetic qualities, their imaginative vigour, the richness and color and melody of their diction, had been freely squandered.

In France Ronsard, as we have seen, attempted more successfully on a small scale to exert Classical restraint over his material. Milton had at his disposal as copious a store as any Elizabethan except Shakespeare, but he submitted it to the relentless control of his judgment; an "artificer" on the grand scale, nature abetting. His Classicism is very different from that of Jonson and Malherbe with their preference for "plain and customary language," and from the ascetic purity of Racine; he creates his own poetic diction, not by rejecting, but by selecting. Archaisms, latinisms, technical terms, proper names, all enter in. He knows that beautiful words lose none of their glamour for being used deliberately, and never were words so cunningly chosen and set in value.—JEAN STEWART, in "Poetry in France and England."

Vista General ("Roof Tops"). From a Painting by Roy MacNicol

IN GRASELEMA, Spain, Roy MacNicol, while traveling, came plump upon the view he has utilized in his painting, "Roof Tops." Two contrasting elements of pattern which complement each other caught his eye. There were the white areas of the plastered houses, set off by the spots composed of the tiled roofs. These tiles, unlike the familiar red roof coverings that are common in Mediterranean countries, verge upon violet, but a pearly violet that is grateful to the fascinated eye. In addition to the two main pattern elements, there is a third in the division of the roof tops within themselves into the tiling patterns, and for background a fourth pattern appears in the arrangements of the masses of rocks and leaf clumps in the hill and the trees.

Care must be exercised in such a liberal use of pattern, but Mr. MacNicol attains to variety in the shapes of his areas and in the direction of his lines, and he achieves in the whole composition a harmony of complimentary tones. Though born in New York City, Mr. MacNicol is of Scottish-Spanish descent. Again and again he has felt the call to roam through unfamiliar parts of Spain. He particularly enjoys souvenirs of Moorish days, such as this very town of Graselema, one of the oldest hill villages in that country. In all of Mr. MacNicol's compositions, as revealed in his recent exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York, the rhythmic content is implicit in his balancing of area cutting with linear movement.

Opera Heard in Frankfurt

It was in the Opera House—Frankfurt has a fine and commodious one—that my whole impression of Germany's glory culminated. The performances drew their light from no Melbas or Carusos, or other meteors, but from a fixed constellation, now and then enriched by some visitor; it was teamwork of drilled and even excellence, singers, chorus, orchestra and scenery unitedly equal to the occasion, in operas old and new, an immense sweep of repertory, with an audience to match—an accustomed audience, to whom music was traditional food, music having always grown hereabout plenteously, indigenously. . . .

The difference between hearing opera where it grows and hearing it in New York is the difference between eating strawberries warm from their vines in June and strawberries in January that have come a thousand miles by freight. Where opera grows, it is the blend of native music, singers and listeners that gives a ripe flavor of a warmth which Fifth Avenue can never purchase.

This, every performance in Frankfurt had; but even this could be raised to a high key of inspiration. I walked in one night and found myself amid a pious ceremonial. They were giving an old work, of bygone design, stiff in outline, noble, remote from all present things. Why did they revive this somewhat pale and rigid classic? For contrast, variety? Not at all. Two hundred years ago this day Glück had been born. Glück had written this opera. For this reason, then, Frankfurt was assembled to hear Glück's music and remember him; and, as I looked at these living Germans honoring their classics, I thought it was truly a splendid people that not only possessed but practically nourished themselves with these masterpieces. . . .

But this was not all. This was Germany looking at its past. In the Frankfurt opera house I also learned one of the ways in which Germany attends to its future. It was on a Sunday afternoon. As I crossed the open space toward the opera house it seemed as though I were the only grown person bound there. Children by threes and fours, and in little groups, were streaming from every quarter, entering every door, tripping up the wide, handsome stairs, filling all the seats—boys and girls; it was like the Pied Piper of Hamelin. After a few minutes I found that I was indeed almost alone amid a rippling sea of children—nearly two thousand, as I later learned. In the boxes here and there was a parent or two with a family party, and dotted about the house a few scattered older heads among the young ones.

The overture began. "Hush!" went several little voices; the sprightly, expectant Babel fell to silence; they listened like a congregation in church.

Then the curtain rose. It was a gay old opera, tuneful, full of boisterous, innocent comedy and simple sentiment. Not a Glück this time; Glück would have been a trifle severe for their young understandings. The enthusiasm and the attention of these boys and girls, with their clapping of hands and their laughter, soon affected the spirits of the singers as a radiant day in spring; it affected me. I envied the happy parents who had their children round them; it was like some sort of wonderful April light. Beneath it the quaint sweet old opera shone like a fruit tree in blossom. The actors became as children again themselves; so did the fiddlers; so did the conductor. I doubt if that little old opera, *Czaar and Zimmerman*, had ever felt younger in its life.—OWEN WISTER, in "The Pentecost of Calamity."

The Old Dressing-Up Box

The dust of time lay thickly upon it, but could not penetrate within, for all that the cord had been knotted by childish fingers into loose, fantastic semblances of security; ill warders against that universal housebreaker.

Yet all was safe within, secret and secure, a world apart, not subject to time or dissolution. Here lay the bright trappings of an entire fairy-tale, relics of an age when every child was prince or princess, holding unquestioned sway over the elusive kingdoms of the imagination. Here lay the half-forgotten splendors of the Golden Age.

Gently I turned them over, heedful of the dreams that clung to every fold. There I found the wings of bent wire and silver gauze, wings whose anatomy went unquestioned in the Golden Age, compact then of fire and air; wings that were in themselves a sure passport to the Elysian fields; wings that, by some mysterious alchemy, could transform even a brown holland pinafore to exultant gold. And there I found also the rather tawdry wreath of seed-pearls that went with the wings, and always got broken in the hot grasp of the fat, eager fingers of the smallest fairy.

Then there was the blue turquoise belt, broidered in pearl and gold that, by common consent, always girt the white doublet of the prince; the cap with the white plume, and the golden sword—we cared not at all that it was cardboard underneath—and, with all these, the memory of the impossibility of adequately clothing the nether portions of that legendary prince, because the white drawers of Pantaloon obviously would not do, and we never had any trunk hose, while bloomers always remained, patently, bloomers.

Then the white nightgown, basis of all the splendid paraphernalia of queens; thereover went the cloth of gold—mother's discarded evening gown, remembering which I seemed to see her again; dressed to go out, and leaning over us to say good night, herself more beautiful than any queen. And the gold paper crown, splendid with fabulous bead-jewels; or again, the paper poppies, red and yellow, and blue cornflowers, for the hair; and the knee-dangling necklaces; and other such.

And there was the comic side, too; checked trousers, and tail-coats; collars of no known architecture, and ties of prehistoric design; a collapsible hat, and a paper nose, emulating that fiery one of Bardolph's.

And beneath everything, laid in tissue-paper, three pairs of colored silk stockings, blue and mauve and pink, given us (at a time when stockings were invariably brown, or black, and of wool), by a merciful aunt who remembered her own Golden Age; a handful of glass bangles; and a fairy's broken wand. And I remembered then, in sudden realization of the universal law of relative values, how I cried over that broken wand, and would not be comforted.

Shut down the lid; knot the cord unskillfully, as it was knotted before. Here, at least, is something which yields not up its savor to time. B. G.

Frihet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN ORDBOK definerer "frihet" som "uavhengighet; evne til å velge". De som formet Amerikas Forenede Staters Uavhengighetserklæring, forstod—forut for mange av deres samtid—at "mennesket av sin Skaper er utstyret med visse uavhendelige rettigheter, blandt hvilke er liv, frihet og streben efter lykke." Tenk på dette: ethvert individ guddommelig utstyret med evne til å velge liv, frihet og lykke—fullstendig frihet! Hvorfor er der da mange som mangler lykke? Hvorfor befinner mange sig i slaveri under dårlig helse, i trældom under materielle antagelser og såkalte nedarvede tilbøieligheter? Er det ikke fordi vi har forsømt å gjøre krav på den frihetens gave som kjærlig er skjenket oss av vår himmelske Fader?

Sann frihet finnes i lydighet mot guddommelig lov. Kristus Jesus opnådde sann frihet ved lydighet mot Gud—mot Hans lover. Den Hellige Skrift erklærer: "Således lærte han, skjønt han var Sønn, lydighet av det han led". Jesus tillot ikke nogen kjødets fristelse eller krav å berøve ham hans guddommelige arv. Han forstod at hans makt skrev sig fra Gud, guddommelig Sinn. Han sa: "Jeg kan ikke gjøre noget av mig selv". I sine tidlige guttedager erkjente han at han måtte virke i sin Faders hus,—gjenspeile det gode. Da Maria og Josef fant ham i templet, hvor han satt "midt iblandt lærerne og hørte på dem og spurte dem," søkte han alvorlig efter sannheten med hensyn til Gud og menneskets forhold til Ham. Men "han gikk ned med dem og . . . var dem lydig." I senere år beviste han det herredømme Gud hadde skjenket ham, ved å sørge for føde til folkeskarene som var omkring ham, ved å vandre på Galileasjøen og ved å frigjøre sig fra graven. Har nogen annen nogensinne vært friere?

Der er en åpen vei til frihet som kan finnes gjennem uhildet studium og anvendelse av Guds lover som de åpenbares gjennem Christian Science. Når en som studerer denne Videnskap, lærer å kjenne sig selv og alle Guds barn—der er skapt i Hans billede og lignelse—som åndelige, begynner han å gjøre krav på å eie de åndelige egenskaper som åpenbarer hans sanne selv, såsom ærlighet, håp, mot, medfølelse, saktmodighet, avholdenhet, og begynner å nå frem til sann selvbeherskelse, som fører til sann frihet. Mary Baker Eddy har skrevet i sin lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 226): "Menneskelige lovbøker, skolastisk teologi, materiell medisin og sundhetslære, legger tro og åndelig forståelse i lenker. Guddommelig Videnskap sønderbryter disse lenker, og menneskets fødselsrett til alene å lyde sin Skaper gjør sig gjeldende."

Vi kan komme i forhold hvor materielle omgivelser eller en følelse av ansvar overfor andre kan synes å hindre vår fremgang; men vi lærer i Christian Science at hverken våre tanker eller våre handlinger kan hemmes av personer, omstendigheter eller omgivelser. Gud, guddommelig Sinn, holder enhver av Sine idéer i Sitt fullkomne plan, hvor hver enkelt virker på det sted Gud har utpekt for den; ellers vilde Guds skapelse ikke være fullstendig.. Ethvert Guds barn har frihet til å virke i sin Faders hus, idet det er uhindret av andres virksomhet, og samtidig er sig bevisst at dets Faders husstand utgjør en samlet fullstendighet.

For at vi skal kunne gjøre fremgang henimot åndelig frihet, må våre tanker og handlinger styres av rette beveggrunner. "Rette beveggrunner gir tanken vinger og styrke og frihet til tale og handling" (samme bok, s. 454). Åndeliggjørelse av tanken leder til rett ønske, og rett ønske former våre beveggrunner på rette måte. A være bevisst fri for svik er å være uskyldig. Og uskyldighet antyder ikke uvitenhet eller frykt for ondt, men snarere en forståelse av Gud, det gode, som, hvis den blir holdt vedlike, vil fri en fra frykt av en hvilken som helst art. I samme grad som ens tenkning åndeliggjøres, er en uskyldig og fri for frykt. Jesus sa: "Verdens fyrste kommer, og han har intet i mig."

Til den såkalte syke bringer den sannhet som læres i Christian Science, en lægende balsam som overgår alle andre metoder. En som i årevis hadde trodd at han var hemmet av en arvelighetslov, blev ledet til å skaffe sig et eksemplar av Christian Science lærebok. Den første lesning av denne bok ansporte hans håp og gav ham inspirasjon til alvorlig studium, som resulterte i en bedre forståelse av Gud og Hans skapelse. Ved å anvende denne nye forståelse fant den studerende at der åpnet sig for ham et videre syn på livet, bedre helse og en herlig følelse av frihet som han aldri før hadde kjent. Til hans våknede tanke kom forvissningen om at, som dikteren sier, "livet selv er frihet".

Mens det for nogen kan synes anderledes, vil den opmerksomme iakttager legge merke til at folkeslag og nasjoner som aldri før begynner å søke efter en åndelig kilde som kan skjenke dem frihet for trælbindende materielle antagelser, innbefattende synd, sykdom og mangel. Mrs. Eddy skriver (samme bok, s. 227): "Verdensborgere, ta imot 'Guds barns herlighets frihet', og vær frie! Dette er eders guddommelige rettighet."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Fruit Plucker

Encinctured with a twine of leaves,
That leafy twine his only dress,
A lovely boy was plucking fruits,
By moonlight, in a wilderness.
The moon was bright, the air was free,
And fruits and flowers together grew
On many a shrub and many a tree:
And all put on a gentle hue,
Hanging in the shadowy air
Like a picture rich and rare.

It was a climate where, they say,
The night is more beloved than day.
But who that beauteous boy beguiled,
That beauteous boy to linger here?
Alone, by night, a little child,
In place so silent and so wild—
Has he no friend, no loving mother near?

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Poems.

Liberty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DICTIONARY defines "liberty" as "freedom; power of choice." Those who framed the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America saw, in advance of many of their time, that "man is endowed by his Maker with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Think of this: each individual divinely endowed with power to choose life, liberty, and happiness—complete freedom! Why, then, do many lack happiness? Why are many in bondage to ill health, held in servitude to material beliefs and so-called inherited tendencies? Is it not because we have neglected to claim our endowment of freedom lovingly bestowed by our heavenly Father?

True liberty is found in obedience to divine law. Christ Jesus achieved true liberty by obedience to God—to His laws. The Scriptures declare, "Though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered." Jesus allowed no temptation or claim of the flesh to rob him of his divine inheritance. He realized that his power was derived from God, divine Mind. He said, "I can of mine own self do nothing." In early boyhood he discerned that he must be actively about his Father's business, that of reflecting good. When Mary and Joseph found him "in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions," he was earnestly seeking the truth about God and man's relationship to Him. However, "he went down with them, and . . . was subject unto them." In later years he proved his God-given dominion by providing food for the multitudes who were with him; by walking on the sea of Galilee, and by freeing himself from the grave. Was ever another more free?

An open road to liberty may be found through unbiased study and application of the laws of God as revealed by Christian Science. Learning to know himself and all God's children—created in His image and likeness—as spiritual, the student of this Science begins to claim as his own the spiritual qualities which reveal his true selfhood, such as honesty, hope, courage, compassion, meekness, temperance, and begins to attain to conscious self-control, which leads into true liberty. Mary Baker Eddy has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226): "Human codes, scholastic theology, material medicine and hygiene, fetter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science rends asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of sole allegiance to his Maker asserts itself."

We may be placed where material environment or a sense of responsibility toward others may seem to hinder our progress; but we learn in Christian Science that neither one's thoughts nor one's actions can be restricted by persons, circumstances, or environment. God, divine Mind, holds each of His ideas in His perfect plan, each one functioning in its own God-appointed place; else God's creation would not be complete. Each child of God is free to go about his Father's business, unhampered by the activities of others, yet conscious of the united completeness of his Father's household.

In order to advance towards spiritual freedom, one's thoughts and actions must be governed by right motives. "Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action" (*ibid.*, p. 454). Spiritualization of thought leads to right desire, and right desire shapes our motives aright. To be consciously free from guile is to be innocent. And innocence does not imply ignorance or fear of evil, but rather an understanding of God, good, which, if nourished, will free one from fear of any nature. Proportionately as his thought is spiritualized is one innocent and free from fear. Jesus said, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me."

To the so-called invalid the truth taught in Christian Science brings a healing balm surpassing all other methods. One who for years had believed himself handicapped by a law of heredity was led to secure a copy of the Christian Science textbook. The first reading of this book stimulated hope and provided inspiration for earnest study, which resulted in a better underatanding of God and His creation. By applying the understanding thus gained, the student found opening before him a broader outlook on life, better health, and a glorious sense of freedom such as had never before been experienced. To his awakened thought there came the assurance that, in the words of the poet, "life itself is liberty."

While to some it may seem otherwise, the close observer will note that peoples and nations are beginning to seek, as never before, a spiritual source for freedom from enslaving material beliefs, including sin, sickness, and lack. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 227), "Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Liberation

Dishes and sweeping done, she liked to go,
Pushing the wisps of hair from off her face,
And look outdoors where the unshadowed snow
Lay like a benediction on the place
And hillsides glimmered perfect, trackless, cold.
There, cheek against the window, she could see
The west like lemons in a dish of gold;
It made her pale eyes paler suddenly.
Or else in warm and rainy summer days
She'd snatch a minute just to run outside;
The air stitched full of pearls, the flowering maze
Of clouds about her, made her feel a bride;
And, though in cotton, and with toil-worn hands,
Sovereign in secret of unearthly lands.

ELIZABETH BOHM.

Emotion and Etymology

There are great differences between the richness and poorness of words in the different countries. Japan is certainly richer in her words than England. Just for an example, we have more than nine words for the word "I." The Emperor alone calls himself "Chin," and all his subjects call themselves "Watakushi," "Soregashi," "Ware," "Yo," &c., &c., according to the circumstances. The second or third person changes as much as the first person "I," and all the verbs accordingly. . . .

However, today I am living in England and using only the English language to express my ideas, and I do not find her poverty of words, even though the stock of the English vocabularies in my head is much poorer than the English people's. And why? Because I can put my own feeling in them. I think words are just like pictures. If you draw a line without any idea, it is no more than a simple line, but if you draw a line with the feeling of tree, it will look like tree, and if you draw it with the feeling of water, it will look like water.

Then the resources of conveying our emotion to each other does not depend upon the wealth of words only. It is our imagination and our sympathy which communicates our emotion. The more sympathy we have to each other the less important are our words. . . .

Perhaps one or two words may be sufficient to express your whole feelings in that way. By saying this, I do not mean to ignore the beautiful rhetoric with abundant words.

On the summer day, when the trees are covered with abundant beautiful leaves, we are delighted to look at them. So with our words. If every word of ours is quite sincere to our emotion, the richer is our vocabulary and the more we can win the hearts.—From "Recollections and Reflections," by YOSHI MARKINO.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931

DOWN TREND IN STOCK VALUES NOT YET ENDED

Narrow Gains and Losses Net Results of the Day's Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The stock market made an unsuccessful effort to recover today from the setback of the previous session.

The rail shares led a fairly good upturn during the first hour, but renewed pressure against U. S. Steel unsettled the list later, and gains of 1 to 2 points, which had been widely registered, were lost.

The close found a mixed assortment of narrow gains and losses. There were fractional recoveries from the lowest in the last few minutes. The turnover for the two-hour session approximated 900,000 shares.

The market was helped for a time by the firm opening of the wheat market following an upturn at Liverpool and a more hopeful attitude toward railroad executives conference with the Brotherhood heads.

A temporary reaction in wheat, during the final hour of trading in shares, may have contributed to the fresh setback, as well as a less cheerful estimate of steel mill operations for the Youngstown area.

United States Steel sold up to 63¼ in the early trading, fell back to a new low since 1915 at 60, and closed at 60¾, a net loss of only ¼ of a point.

Westinghouse and American Can closed virtually unchanged. Shares off a point or so, net, included American Telephone; Woolworth, General Electric, National Biscuit, International Harvester and American Smelting.

Small Changes in Rails

In the rails, most changes at the finish were fractional. New York Central and Santa Fe closed about a point higher, and Union Pacific was off 1. At the peak of the rally, these three issues were up more than 2 points each.

While Wall Street is inclined to be rather skeptical of possible results from the rail conferences, it is said in some quarters that a voluntary pay reduction in return for certain measures to stabilize employment is receiving serious consideration. Some usually well-informed quarters feel that a pay reduction here will depend on the outcome of the arbitration of the railway wage case in Canada.

Operations of the steel mills in the Youngstown area for next week were estimated at 36 per cent of capacity against 40 per cent during the last week. Reports from other steel areas, however, indicated that this may be more than offset by increases in operations elsewhere.

In the foreign exchanges, the Japanese yen was again firm. Sterling, however, was under pressure, declining 1¼ cents to $3.72¾ for cables.

In commodities, cotton again was under mild pressure, losing 30 to 40 cents a bale.

Bonds Quiet and Lower

The bond market was a typical short-session affair today in the dullness of the trading.

Prices were generally, if narrowly, lower. The trend has been consistently lower this week and at the close today a number of issues were within small fractions of the year's low levels.

Japanese obligations reacted in the early trading following the news that a truce had not been agreed upon as reported on Friday. They recovered somewhat by the closing gong, however. Oriental Development 6s dropped to 76 but rallied to 77⅛, the closing level of yesterday. The 5½s of the National Government sold off to 78½ and also recovered to Friday's final level at 80. Other issues of that nation made irregular changes.

Foreign obligations on the whole fluctuated within narrower limits than usual. Bulgarian 7½s were an exception and slumped about 2½ points on a small turnover. German 7s held steady.

Trading in Liberty and Treasury obligations was unusually quiet, but prices were generally lower. The new Treasury 3s of 1951-55 dropped ½ point, the largest loss of the group.

Railroad loans were narrowly irregular. St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s of 1978 turned firm on larger sales than most rail loans. St. Paul 5s of 2000 were easy, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970 and Canadian Pacific debenture 4s lost about 1 point each.

The principal public utility and industrial issues confined their net changes to fractions. Declines were somewhat more frequent than gains in both groups.

MARKET OPINIONS

Garnett & Co., Boston: We would continue to maintain a trading position, with recent decline favoring purchases for short-term holding

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although reaction of the market yesterday gave no definite indication of a turning point, the manner in which liquidation on an increased scale followed the selling of Steel into new low ground for the bear market suggested the approach of a selling climax, in so far as this phase of the current reaction is concerned.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The trader must use his own judgment of day-to-day fluctuation, but it will be wise for the investor to realize that he who waits for the bottom usually fails to recognize it when it arrives, and later is filled with regret for lost opportunities.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The two big problems, to our mind, are the international debts and the railroad question in this country. Unquestionably, those having to do with these problems are working hard and earnestly to find a solution, but, unfortunately, both are so complicated that they cannot be settled offhand. Until they are settled, one can hardly expect any broad improvement, but when they are, it will be found, we believe, that together with the economy and efficiency that have been effected in practically all corporate management, a very sound foundation has been laid for another period of prosperity.

Colwell & Co., Boston: Unless scores of companies, in good financial condition but suffering from a temporary lack of earning power sufficient to maintain their stocks on a dividend basis, are to go out of business, and this we do not believe to be the case, present low prices—receivership quotations in many instances, should be taken advantage of by one in a position to buy securities and tuck them away.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: The line of least resistance is still downward.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: We would use the current reaction to acquire securities.

Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York: We would withhold new commitments until there is a real demonstration of resistance.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Nov. 21	Nov. 20
14¼	2½		Abitibi Pow & P					
23½	1		Adams Express	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
20	16½	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1900	7¼	7	7	7⅛
109¾	52	3	Air Reduction	300	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅞
19¾	13½		Airway Elec App	2100	61	59¼	59¼	59½
12¾	2¼		Alleghany Corp	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20½	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
59½	7½		Allegh pf ww xxx	5600	15¼	14	14⅞	15⅝
15¾	7¾		Allegheny pf xw	200	8	7½	7½	8
182⅝	68	6	Allegh pf ww XL	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
42¾	14	6½	Allied Chem	100	8	8	8	8
23	13	2	Allis Chalmers	10700	84¾	81¼	83¼	82¾
62¾	17¾	3½	Amerada	1300	17½	17	17	17¼
11⅞	4		Am Bank Note	300	16	16	16	16
38	21	2.40	Am Beet Sug pf	300	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
124⅝	93½	1.60	Am Brake S&F	380	5	4	4	4
129¾	71⅜	.60	Am Brake S&F pf	500	21	21	21	21
38¾	9	5†	Am Can	30	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
43¾	6½	1	Am Car & Fdry	7400	76	73⅝	74¼	74⅜
14½	5		Am Chain	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
51⅜	10⅝		Am Com Alchol	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
100	45¼	7	Am & For Pow	1400	8¼	7¾	8¼	8¼
79½	25		Am & For Pw 7	7700	13¼	11½	11½	11¾
31⅛	10½	2	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	40	40	40	40
26	6		Am Ice	1200	24¾	23⅜	24	24
30¾	8	1	Am International	400	14½	14½	14¼	14⅝
23¾	5	3	Am Locomotive	700	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
39⅞	1½		Am Metal	400	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
64⅞	14½	1	Am Nat'l Gas pf	50	2	2	2	
102	60	6	Am Power & Lt	1900	18¼	17	17⅜	17¾
21½	7	.60	Am P&L 6% pf	600	63	62½	62½	63
37⅝	10		Am Radiator	3900	8¾	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜
66	27	5	Am Rolling Mill	500	12⅞	12	12	12⅛
42	20	5	Am Safety Razor	300	32⅞	32	32	33
58½	19¾	1½	Am Shipbuilding	70	22	22	22	
41½	¾		Am Smelt & Ref	3900	25	23½	25⅜	24⅝
11½	1		Am Solvents & Co	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	
60	34½	5	Am Solvents pf	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
203¾	121½	9	Am Sugar Ref	400	46½	45½	45⅝	45⅛
80¾	23¼	3	Am Tel & Tel	21900	133⅜	130¼	131	132⅝
79	22		Am Wat W&E	800	13	12	12	13
11⅞	3¾		Am WW&E ct	100	29¼	29¼	31	31
40	20		Am Woolen	300	5½	5½	39½	29⅜
83	24¾		Am Woolen pf	1200	23	22¾	22¾	22⅞
43¼	12⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
36	13	2.40	Anaconda Cop	9600	14½	13⅞	14	14⅛
4½	1		Anchor Cap	100	18	18	18	18
2⅝	½		Armour Ill A	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9	3½		Armour Ill B	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	4		Arnold Constable	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
29¾	9¾		Artloom Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
203¾	97½	10	Asso Dry Goods	300	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
108¼	90	5	Atchison T&SF	2600	103½	102	102½	101⅞
120	51	4	Atl Coast Line	200	90½	90½	90½	
19	10⅝		Atl Gulf & W I	100	47	47	47	
23⅝	9½	1	Atl Refining	200	18	18	18	47⅝
295½	94½	4‡	Auburn Auto	400	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
6⅛	2½		Automatic Corp Del	13700	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
				1300	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝

—B—

27⅞	6¼		Baldwin Loco	700	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
104½	36	7	Baldwin Loco pf	1900	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
87⅛	28	4	Balt & Ohio	8700	31¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
80½	44	4	Balt & Ohio pf	100	44	44	44	45
2¾	1¾		Barker Bros	30	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
81	37	4	Barnsdall A	600	6⅞	6½	6⅞	7
6⅛	1¾		Beatrice Cream	300	47	47	47	47
25½	12⅜	1	Belding Hem	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
46½	24⅜	2	Bendix Aviation	7100	19¼	18½	18½	18⅝
70⅜	25⅜	2	Best & Co	1400	30¼	29	29	29
123⅞	75	2	Bethlehem Steel	9400	30¼	29	29	29⅛
29	8	1	Beth Steel pf	10200	26⅞	25⅝	26	26⅛
43	20¾	1½	Blaw Knox	300	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
76½	37	3‡	Bohn Alum & Br	300	25¼	24	24	23¾
30⅞	9¾		Borden	300	25	24	24	24
22⅜	8¾	1½	Borg Warner	2100	48⅞	48	48½	48½
69⅜	31¼	4	Briggs Mfg	700	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼
94¼	67½	6	Brooklyn Man T	900	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
13⅝	6½		Brooklyn M T pf	100	37¼	37	37	36⅝
129⅜	80¼	5	Brooklyn Queens	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
15	3¼		Brooklyn Un Gas	100	87	87	87	88
9½	2⅜		Brunswick Balke	300	4½	4¼	4¼	
20⅞	5		Bruns Terminal	200	3	2	3	3
34⅞	7⅜		Bucyrus Erie	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
50	21		Bucyrus E cv pf	200	9	9	9	9
13	4⅛	1	Budd Mfg	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
15¾	4⅜		Budd Wheel	30	22	22	22	
32¼	10	1	Bulova Watch	200	5¼	4½	4½	4½
12⅜	3¾		Burroughs Add	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	
69¾	12⅜		Butte & Superior	900	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	13½
			Byers	200	7	7	7	
				3000	16⅛	15⅛	15⅝	16

—C—

53	10¼		Calif Packing	700	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
16⅝	3½	1	Campbell W&C	300	9	8½	9	8
45	14	3	Calumet & Hecla	200	4⅛	4	4	4
45⅜	11	1¼	Canada Dry	200	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
16	5¼		Canadian Pacific	600	15¾	15	15¼	15½
131½	33¼		Capital Admin	300	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝
52½	11½	2	Case Thresh	21900	41¾	37½	38½	39¾
14⅜	4		Case Thresh pf	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
143⅜	23⅜		Celanese Corp	200	15¼	14½	14½	14½
37¾	11⅜		Celotex Co	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
25¾	15	1½	Celotex Co pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3¾
30⅛	9⅞	1	cCntral Aguirre	50	12	11⅝	11⅝	15
23¼	3¼		Cerro de Pasco	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
84½	14¼	3	Checker Cab Mfg	1200	14	13¼	14	13¾
46½	23½	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1800	22	21¾	22	23
77	23¼		Ches & Ohio	4500	30⅞	29⅜	29⅝	30
27½	12		Chi & Gt West	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	4⅛
8½	2		Chi & Gt W pf	200	14¾	14	13¾	14⅜
15⅝	3⅜		Chi Mil & St P	400	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
116	25		Chi Mil & St P pf	200	25	25	25	25
65½	17		Chi & N western	1700	10½	10	10	10
90	24⅞	6	Chi N'west pf	200	25	25	25	25¼
101	25¼	7	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	17¾	17⅛	17¼	17
33¾	8		Chi R I & P 6%	300	25	24¾	25	25⅛
23⅞	11¾	1	Childs Company	300	11	10⅜	11	11
37⅝	26⅝	3.60‡	Chrysler	9800	15⅜	15⅛	15	15
4⅜	1		City Ice & Fuel	200	31½	31½	31½	32
170	97½	7.50	City Stores	100	1	1	1	1
50½	28	2½	Coca Cola	3600	116	112½	114	114
71⅛	7⅞		Colgate-Palm-P	400	33½	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜
32¼	8⅛		Collins & Aikman	1900	9	9	9	
45⅝	16⅜	1½	Colo Fuel & Ir	200	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11
111⅝	33		Columbia Gas	5200	21⅞	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝
23¼	8	1.60	Columbian Carb	3500	44½	42¼	42¾	43⅛
27	55½	6½	Comm Credit	400	12	11½	12	12
34	15½	2	Comm Credit 1pf	10	71½	70	70	70
106	99	6½	Comm Inv Tr	400	22	21½	21½	22
21½	9⅛		Comm Inv Tr 6½%	100	99	99	99	99
12	4⅛	.30	Commth & So	3200	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
187⅞	77½	1	Congoleum Nairn	200	5⅛	5	5	5
109⅜	61	4	Consol Film I pf	400	9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
42½	20	6	Consol Gas	10000	65⅝	63¾	65⅜	65⅜
13¾	4		Consol Gas Ch pf	200	22	22	22	22
30	5¼		Consol Textile	200	2	2	2	3
33⅜	8		Cont Baking A	200	6½	6½	6½	6½
69¾	31¼	2½	Cont Baking B	200	1	1	1	1
51⅞	19½	2.40	Cont Can	4500	76⅝	75⅛	75⅝	76
4½	1⅛		Cont Insurance	400	25¾	25	25¾	26¼
12	5		Cont Motors	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
12	1¼		Cont Oil	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
86⅝	36¼	3	Cont Shares	400	7⅜	6¾	7	7
18	3¾		Corn Products	3800	50¾	47½	48⅝	49
193⅛	103¼		Coty	400	50¾	47½	48⅛	49
63	22		Coty Carnet	200	41½	41½	41½	41½
106	45	7	Crucible Steel	200	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
57⅝	5		Crucible Steel pf	200	27	27	27	27⅜
57⅝	13⅜		Cuba Co	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
8½	2¼		Curtis-Wright	1900	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
			Curtis-Wright A	700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—D—

23	4		Davison Chem	300	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
33	13⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
17¾	6	2	Del & Hudson	1900	28	84	84	84
102	29½	2	Del Lack & W	2300	29¼	29½	29½	31¼
23	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
13½	6⅝	1	Dome Mines	200	9	9	9	9
24	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	600	16½	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
21¼	10	1¼	Douglas Air	200	12½	12½	12½	12¾
124¾	106	4‡	Du Pont de Nem	18000	60	58¼	58¾	58⅝
		6	Du Pont deb	200	106	106	106	106½

—E—

185¾	93		Eastman Kodak	4000	100¾	96¾	98	97½
135	121	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	125½	125½	125½	
69	35½		Eitingon S pf	200	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
74⅜	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	6200	34¼	33¼	33¾	34
41⅞	9		Elec Boat	2000	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
97⅜	21½		Elec Mus Inst	2000	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
60¾	14½	1	Elec Pow & Lt	21000	15	14¾	14¾	14⅝
98¼	55	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	400	60½	60½	60½	60½
66	20¼	4	Elec Pow L pfs	1500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	1¼		Elec Stor Battery	1000	34¼	34¼	34¼	33¾
39¾	10¾		Ely Norm Coal pf	600	11	10⅞	11	11
			Erie RR					

—F—

29⅜	5		Fairbanks Morse	500	6	6	6	
92	47⅜		Fashion Park pf	100	5½	5½	5½	6¼
92	68	6	Fed Lt&Tr pf	100	68	68	68	70
30	5		Fed M&S pf	100	56	56	56	56
58½	32	2.60	Fed Water Serv	900	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	45⅜
21½	13	1	Fidelity Phe F In	100	30	30	30	30¼
66⅛	50¼	6	Firestone T & R	100	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛	147⅛
63	41	2½	Firestone T&R pf	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
64½	10¼	2	First Nat Stores	1200	50½	50½	50½	50½
32½	18	.55	Fourth Nat Inv	700	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅜
38⅜	5		Fox Film A	200	20	20	20	20
43¼	13¼	3	Freeport Texas	1400	19⅜	18½	18¾	18½

—G—

60	20½	3	Gamewell	40	24	23	23	24
88	54	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	65	65	65	65¼
73⅛	38½	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	700	43⅞	43½	43½	43
47	9⅝	2	Gen Asphalt	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
13	3¼		Gen Cable	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
25½	6⅞		Gen Cable A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
65	17		Gen Cable pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¾
54¾	24½	1.60	Gen Electric	29100	28⅝	27¼	27¾	28⅛
12⅛	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
56	30¼	3	Gen Foods	3700	37½	36⅛	36⅝	37⅛
50	22	3	Gen Gas & E A	100	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
100¼	92	6	Gen Mills	100	34	34	34	33¼
48	22⅛	3	Gen Mills pf	100	92	92	92	
103⅝	85	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	16300	25⅞	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜
10¼	3¼		Gen Out Ad	100	92	91½	91½	91½
31	10¼	2½	Gen Print Ink	100	4	4	4	4
23	8½		Gen Pub Service	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
84⅛	22⅛	5	Gen Ry Signal	600	5½	5	5⅛	5⅛
9½	1¼		Gen Realty	200	25⅛	25	25⅛	25⅛
74⅛	17		Gen Refract pf ww	100	25	25	25	25⅛
38⅜	9¼		Gen Thea Equip	1200	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
76⅞	45¼	5	Gillette Saf Raz	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
16⅛	4½		Gillette S R pf	800	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
9⅞	3⅜		Glidden	200	56½	56½	56½	56¾
42⅝	18	2½	Globe (Adolf)	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
20⅝	5		Gold Dust	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
52¾	16	3	Goodrich	1500	20¾	20	20¼	20¼
91	57½	7	Goodyear	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
6½	1⅞		Goodyear 1pf	100	25½	25	25½	25
18⅞	7		Graham Paige	100	3	3	3	3
46	21½	3	Grand Union	100	3	2⅞	3	3
42	25¾	1	Grand Un pf	700	10	9½	9½	10
69⅜	30	4	Grant (WT)	100	34½	34½	34½	34½
23¼	12	2	Great Nor pf	400	35	34¾	35	35
11⅞	5¼		Great Nor Ore	300	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¼
37½	6		Great West Sug	100	16	16	16	16
			Gulf States Steel	100	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜

—H—

9¾	2¾		Hahn Dept Sto	100	3	3	3	3½
63⅞	25½	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	30½	30½	30½	30½
8½			Hoe & Co	100	2	2½	2½	2½
132½	81	1.80	Homestake M	100	121	121	121	121
9¾	3		Houdaille Her B	400	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3⅝
68½	19		Houston Oil	200	24½	23¾	23¾	24½
14⅝	4		Houston Oil new	100	5⅝	5	5	5
85	52½	4.20	Household Fin pf	200	59	58¾	59	
26	7¾	1	Hudson Motor	700	13½	13¼	13½	13½
13⅛	3¾		Hupp Motors	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

—I—

89	17		Ill Central	1900	16⅞	16	16	16¼
45⅞	11¼		Indian Motor	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
88	21	4	Indian Refining	100	2	2	2	
182	45	4	Indus Rayon	400	28	27	27	28
11⅜	3⅛		Ingersoll-Rand	900	42	39	41½	38½
13¾	7		Inspiration Cop	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
9¾	4	.40	Insuranshare Del	100	9	9	9	9¼
			Insuranshare Md	200	5	5	5	5

34	7¾		Interboro Rap T	1100	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
51¼	7		Int Agr Corp	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
179¾	92	6†	Int Agr ppf	300	94¾	94½	94½	95
125⅜	3½	.50	Int Business M	800	117¾	114½	114½	116¼
4	1		Int Carriers	100	5	5	5	
60½	22½	2½	Int Combustion	500	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21	10	2b	Int Harvester	2400	32	29¾	30¼	30⅛
73¼	19	4	Int Hydroelec	200	2	2	2	2
20½	7⅞	.40	Int Match pf	600	14	13⅜	14	14¼
10¼	7⅛		Int Nickel	8500	24¾	24½	24½	24⅝
6	1⅞		Int Pap&Pow A	200	4	4	4	4
43½	9½		Int Pap&Pow B	300	4	4	4	4
69½	4	6	Int Pap&Pow pf	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
13⅛	2¾		Int Pr Ink pf	400	14½	13	14½	14
21	10		Int Rys Cen Am	20	40	40	40	
54	42	2	Int Salt	20	4	4	4	
61	18	3	Int Shoe	1100	31½	30¼	30⅝	30⅝
38¾	13¾	1	Int Silver	400	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
21⅝	10	2	Int Tel & Tel	1100	30¾	28½	29	28½
			Interstate Dept S	300	12	11	11¾	12

—I—

57½	24	4	Jewel Tea					
80¾	28	3	Johns Manville	400	36	36	36	36⅜
126	105	7	Johns Man pf	2100	28½	27	27½	27¼
123½	99	7	Jones & Laughlin	10	109	109	105	
				10	100½	100½	100½	100½

—K—

64	28	4	Kan C & So pf	1600	28	28	28	
18	8	1	Kaufmann D St	200	11	10⅞	11	11
3½	¾		Kelly-Springfield	500	11⅝	11	11	11
26	5½		Kelly-Sp 8%	130	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
29¾	3⅛		Kelsey Hayes Wh	200	8½	8	8½	8¼
15½	3		Kelvinator Corp	2700	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
31½	10¼	1	Kennecott Cop	6100	12½	12	12¾	12
41	23¾	2½	Kimberly Clark	200	23½	23	23	
29⅝	19	1.00	Kresge	1900	30¾	30½	30⅝	
35½	18	1.61	Kreuger & Toll	1700	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
		1	Kroger Groc & B	1900

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Upturn in 1932 Expected —Tax Rise Imminent —British Tariff

The business decline in the United States is over, many economists believe. This opinion has been reiterated in the last several days.

It is pointed out that trade improvement usually goes unnoticed until it has carried business far from the low point. Right now, economists say, conditions are on the mend.

From the present vantage point, 1932 looks like a good year. It is expected trade and industry next year will feel the effects of a long-accumulated demand for goods and services. However, it is not expected that boom conditions will be approached.

With the corner turned, business now is in better shape than it was a few months ago to face increased taxation. And some sort of tax rise now appears inevitable. The United States Government is confronted with the problem of preparing for a $2,000,000,000 deficit in the current fiscal year.

It is said the Treasury does not wish to attempt the raising of this amount through a bond issue, and there is wide agreement that the Treasury's attitude toward the matter is sound. President Hoover, therefore, is expected to recommend to Congress in December some form of increased taxation.

An Encouraging Indication

An important test of the market for new bond financing occurred this week. The results were considered decidedly encouraging. A strongly guaranteed issue of $12,000,000 Cincinnati Union Terminal Company first mortgage bonds was offered at 97½ to yield 5¼ per cent. Books were closed early, with subscriptions estimated at three times the amount of the issue. It is felt the success of this offering may encourage further railroad financing.

Commodity prices have been rising the last few weeks. Standard Statistics Company, of New York, points out that the advance should have a favorable effect upon food companies' profits. This view is based on the possibility of keeping retail prices in line with the advancing wholesale price. The rise is expected to stimulate buying which otherwise might have been deferred. It also will have the effect of reducing inventory losses.

Automobile and steel production continue at low levels but some improvement is expected in the motorcar line in December and steel operations are showing improvement over a month ago.

Retail trade, as reflected in reports to Dun's and Bradstreet's, is uneven. Warm weather has hindered business in merchandising lines and the seasonal rise is reported as about three weeks behind that of a year ago.

European Reports

News from Europe is featured by Great Britain's abandonment of free trade. Sentiment in that country is reported as greatly improved as a result of this move. The decline in bank deposits appears to have been checked, indicating a renewal of confidence.

Germany took steps this week to guard the position of the Reichsbank. The bank has been losing gold due, it is believed, to certain infringements of foreign trade rulings. Exporters now are required to report all transactions to the Reichsbank.

Steps to bring about some readjustment of the heavy claims now standing against Germany as a result of the war also were taken by that country this week. Germany would have the Bank for International Settlements appoint a committee to investigate the nation's ability to pay reparations claims. It is hoped that from this start a correction of what many consider one of the big obstacles to world trade recovery may ensue.

Meanwhile business in Germany is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Further wage cuts have been effected, but have not been accompanied by further price declines.

Conditions in France continue uncertain. A decree has been passed to place a tax on imports from countries that have depreciated currencies. For the last week a decline in employment was reported.

Leading Stock Markets

Stock prices in Wall Street have been under pressure most of this week. Moderate rallying tendencies developed in Tuesday's and Thursday's sessions. They were short lived, however. Weakness in grain and silver, and omissions of dividends by a number of companies dampened sentiment. Brokers' loans declined $56,000,000.

The trend on the London Stock Exchange was irregular. Sentiment appeared more cheerful than at New York. Trading was of moderate volume. Good reports by some corporations toward the week-end resulted in covering by bear operators.

The Paris market was dull and lower throughout the week. The Berlin Boerse remained closed.

LONDON MARKET CLOSES LOWER

LONDON, Nov. 21—The stock support. British funds were lower on the decline in sterling. War 5s sold at £96 3-16, off 7-16. Foreign bonds were dull, with German, Chinese and Brazilian issues reactionary.

Oils were easier. Rubber stocks were dull. Home industrials were irregular Bank shares were lower. Among mining stocks tin securities rallied slightly. International favorites were unsettled, with International Nickel 11⅞, off 3-16.

Public Utility Earnings

PENN CENTRAL LIGHT & POWER CO.

	1931	1930
Sept quar gross	$1,331,337	$1,370,619
*Bal aft tax & chgs.	352,068	375,436
12 mos' gross	5,633,188	5,994,464
*Bal aft tax & chgs.	2,150,117	2,085,238

*Before depreciation.

REPUBLIC STEEL

Republic Steel Corporation is overhauling and relining five open-hearth furnaces at Youngstown, Ohio, in preparation for operation. The furnaces have been idle for more than a year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	39¼	39
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32¼	31
Amer Beet Sugar 6s '35	30	30
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	54⅜	54¼
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	79	79
Amer Inter 5½s '49	75½	75½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	66⅛	65⅝
Amer Smelting 5s '47	100	99½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅛	103¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104⅛	104
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	102⅜	102⅛
Amer T&T 5s '65	102⅛	102⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106½
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	96⅛	96¼
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	85⅜	85
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	62½	61½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	82	80⅝
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91½	91½
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	100	99½
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	32¾	32¾
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	85⅝	85⅝
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	45	45
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97	97
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	82	82
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	87	86
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	59½	59
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	77½	75
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	91	91
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	104⅜	104½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	106	106
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	85	85
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	93⅛	93
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101	101
Buff R & P 4½s '57	53	53
Bush Term con 5s '55	78	75
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	90	90
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	73½	73
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	82	81½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	82¼	82
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	88¼	88¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	88½	87½
Can North deb 6½s '46	101½	101½
Can North deb 7s '40	100¼	100
Can Pacific deb 4s	67¾	67¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80	80
Can Pacific 4½s '60	77	76
Can Pacific 5s '54	85½	85½
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	100	100
Cen Found 6s	89¾	89¾
Cen New England 4s '61	69	69
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83¾	83¼
Certainteed 5½s '48	46½	46½
Ches Corp 5s '47	80¾	80⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Ches & O 4½s B	86⅜	86
Chicago B & rfg 5s '71	100	100
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	17¼	17⅛
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53½	52¾
Chicago M&StP gen 3½s '89	55	55
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	65¼	65¼
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	67	67
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	10½	10¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	31½	30½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	54	54
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	40	40
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	93½	93½
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	69	68
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	62	61½
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	48⅛	47½
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	45	45
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	112	112
Childs Co 5s '43	59½	59½
Chile Copper 5s '47	63	62
Cin Un T 5s ret wi	97⅞	97⅞
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	77	77
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	103	103
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s db '61	85	85
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	88⅛	88⅛
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	92	92
Con Gas 4½s '51	98⅜	98
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105⅝
Container Corp 6s '46	47	47
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	44⅞	44½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44 ww	4¾	4¾
Cuban Dom 7½s ct	5¾	5¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	83	83
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	94	94
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	28¼	28
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	97¾	97½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102⅜	102⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101¾	101¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	51	51
Erie RR gen lien	52	51
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	25	25
Gannett 6s '43	83	83
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	81	81
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	59¾	59¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102⅛	102
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	101	101
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	61½	61½
Gen Theater Equip 5s '40	9½	9¼
Goodrich 6s '45	52½	52½
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81¾	81¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95	94⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100	99¾
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	74⅞	74⅞
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	74½	74½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	88	88
Great Northern 7s '36 A	101¾	101¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	41½	41½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	91	91
Hudson Coal 5s '62	45	44½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	60¼	60
Hudson &Man rfg 5s '57	87⅝	87½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	47	47
Ill Central 6½s '36	83	83
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	47	47
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	50½	50
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	99⅛	99⅛
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	85	85
Inland Stel 4½s B '81	85	85
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	63	62
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	67	67
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	64	64
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	52	51½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51½	51½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	32	30
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	67	67
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	77	77
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	51⅝	61½
Int Paper 6s '55	46½	46⅜
Int Tel &Tel 4½s '52	54½	53¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	64¼	64¼
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	61	59½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	99⅞	99⅞
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	64¼	64¼¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	69	69
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88⅞	88⅞
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	98½	98
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	90½	90
L'Autaro 6s '54	15	15
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	92	92
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	95½	95
Loew's Inc 6s '41	89⅞	89½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	46½	45⅝
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40	40
Meade 6s '45 ww	54	54
Mexico Edison rfg 5s '53	101	101
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5½s '61	97¾	97⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	97	97
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	33	33
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	41	40½
Mo K & T pi 5s A '62	79¾	79¾
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	41	41
Mo Pacific 5s P '77	61	60
Mo Pacific 5s B '78	60⅜	60
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	60⅜	59½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	45½	44¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	100½	100½
Morris & Essex 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Mutual Tel 5s	99⅞	99⅞
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	95¼	95
Nat Steel 5s	80	80
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	100½	99¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	105½	105½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	78	77½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	73	73
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	94⅛	94⅛
NYC&HR 4½s N	73⅜	73⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	85	83
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	95½	95½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	36	36
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	43	43
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	43⅞	42¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	65¾	65¾
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	95½	95½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	99	98
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅞	101½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	65	64¾
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¾	100¾
Niag Share 5½s '50	78⅝	78½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	24	23½
North Am Co 5s '61	91¼	91¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	90	88½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	94	94
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	97½	97⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	102
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60	60
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82½	82½
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	69	69
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	90	90
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	102	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	104½	104½
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	97	97
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	80⅜	78⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	58¼	58¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101⅞	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅜	101⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	20¼	20¼
aramount Public 5½s '50	60	59½
ark-Lex eLasehold 6½s '53	60	60
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	92½	92½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	65	65
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	65	63
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	42½	42½
Penn Powk & Lt 4½s '81	92¼	92
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	91⅛	91⅛
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	75	73
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	86	86
Pnen Railroad con 4½s '60	95½	95⅜
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	83	83
Penn Railroad 5s '64	94	93½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	95	94
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	102	101¾
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	94¼	93¾
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	61¼	59¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	94	93⅜
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	92½	92⅛
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	72	71⅜
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	46	45½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	92¾	92¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99½	99½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	80⅝	80⅝
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	59	59
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	85¾	85¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	83½	83
St Loui ReM&Pac 5s '55	50	50
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	37⅛	37⅛
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	28	27
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	44	43½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	50	50
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	35	35
Seabd AL 4s st 50 ct	16½	15
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	5¼	5
Seabd AL 6s	5⅝	5
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2¾	2¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	81	80½
Shell Union 5s '47	70	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	69½	69½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99	99
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	40⅜	40⅜
Sinclair Ca O col 6½s '38	83½	83½
Sinclair Co O col 7s '37	89¾	89¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	90⅜	90⅜
Sinclair Pipe L of 5s '42	88	87⅝
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Solvay Amer Inv 5s '43	90	90
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	73	73
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	73	72
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	86	85⅝
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	53¼	53¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	69	69
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102	101½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96¼	96¼
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	68½	68½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104	103¾
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	71½	71½
Texas Corp 5s '44	87¼	86¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29⅝	29⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 sta ctf.	61⅝	61⅝
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	103	103
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	83½	83½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94½	94¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	88½	88½
United Biscuit 6s '42	98½	98⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	54	53½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	92¾	92½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	55	54
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	55½	55¼
Vanadium 5s '41	67¾	67¼
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	100¾
Wabash RR 4½s '78	31¼	31
Wabash RR 5½s '75	35¼	35
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	35	35
Walworth 6½s '35 xw	32⅝	32⅝
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	36	35
Warren Bros 6s '41	55	55
West Shore 4s 2361	78	77
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101¼
Western Union R E 4½s '50	86	83½
Western Union 5s '51	83½	80⅛
Western Union col 5s '38	92⅛	89⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	97⅛	95⅞
Western Union 5s '60	81	79⅛
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	64	64
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	73⅜	73⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84	84
Winchester R Arms 7½s '41 ct.	60¾	60¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44	44
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	81	80½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov21	Last Nov20
3½s '47	100.1	99.30	99.31	100
1st 4¼s '47	100.29	100.22	100.29	100.26
4th 4¼s '38	107.7	101.5	101.6	101.5
4th 4¼s reg	101	100.19	100.19	101
US 3s '55	93.16	93.10	93.15	93.10
US 3½s '49	95	94.10	94.14	95
US 3¾s '43 March	98.9	98.2	98.4	..
US 3¾s '43 June	98.16	98.8	98.8	..
US 3¾s '47	98.12	98.8	98.12	98.21
US 3¼s '56	100.8	100.5	100.5	100.12
US 4s '54	102.10	102	102	102.10
US 4¼s '52	105.8	104.17	104.26	105.8

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53			45¼	45
Antioquia III 7s '57			22¾	22
Antwerp 5s '58			82	82
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			57	56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			57	57
Argentine Gov 6s May '60			56	56
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			56¾	56¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			56	56
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61			56	56
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			56	56
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			57½	56⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			56	55¾
Australia 4½s '56			53	52¾
Australia 5s '55			59¼	59
Australia 5s '57			52	52
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			89⅞	88
Belgium (King) 6s '55			89¾	89½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			96½	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56			98	97½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			40	40
Berlin Elec 6s '55			35⅝	35⅝
Bogota (City) 8s '45			37	37
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69			11	11
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			12	12
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34			101½	101½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			27⅛	27⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41			32	30
Brisbane 6s '50			48	48
Budapest (City) 6s '62			28	26
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			32	31
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61			33	33
Bulgaria 7s '67			39¾	39¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68			47¾	46
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			35	35
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			80	79½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			94½	94¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			33	33
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			22	20½
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57			22½	22⅛
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61			35	34¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '62			21¾	21¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			20⅝	20⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			19½	18½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			19¾	19¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42			30½	30½
Chile (Rep) 8s '63			20⅛	19
Christiana (City) 6s '54			80	80
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			30	30
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			34	34
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			34	34
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54			75⅛	75⅛
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			33	33
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51			47⅞	47⅞
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			77⅞	77⅜
Cundi (Rep) 6½s 59			30	28⅜
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			68⅛	68⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42			84	84
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			77⅛	77
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42			67	67
Dresden 7s '45			33¼	33¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66			88⅜	88
Dutch El sf 6s '62			89⅜	89⅜
Estonia RR Co 7s '54			41⅛	41⅛
Finland 5½s '58			54	54
Finland (Rep) 6s '45			60	60
Finland (Rep) 7s '50			64⅞	64¾
Finnish A 6½s '54			55	55
Franconian Dev 7½s '42			96	96
French (Rep) 7s '49			114⅜	113⅞
French (Rep) 7½s '41			118⅞	118⅞
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34			39½	38⅞
German 7s '49			60	59⅝
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			43	43
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			39½	39
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			38	37½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			45¼	43
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts			36	36
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65			37⅛	36½
Greek 7s '64			84½	84½
Hamburg 6s '46			39	38
Helsingfors 6½s '60			46⅛	46⅛
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61			37	37
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61			40	40
Hungary Mun 7s '46			23	22⅜
Hungary Mun 7½s '45			25¼	24
Ilseder Steel 6s '48			32	31½
Italy (King) 7s '51			90½	90
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '46			71	71
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65			78½	78½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54			95¾	95
Karstadt 6s '43			27½	27½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59			58⅜	58¼
Lombard El 7s '52 xw			65⅛	65⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34			101½	101½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34			101⅜	101½
Medellin 6½s '54			25	25
Mex 4s small A '04			3½	3¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52			68½	68¼
Montevideo (City) 6s '59			33	33
Netherlands (King) 6s '72			101¾	101⅝
New South Wales 5s '57			54	53½
Nord Rys 6½s '50			102¾	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '43			87½	86
Norway (King) 6s '52			86⅛	86⅛
Oriental Dev 5½s '58			73½	72
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53			77⅛	76
Oslo (City) 5½s '46			99⅞	99⅞
Panama (Rep) 5s '63			68	68
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58			101	100¼
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58			104	104
Peru (Gov) 6s '61			12	11¾
Peru (Gov) 7s '59			22	22
Poland (Gov) 6s '40			58	58
Poland (Gov) 7s '47			57¾	57
Poland (Gov) 8s '50			62¼	62
Prusia 6½s '51			33¼	33¼
Prusia 6s '52			30	29¼
Queensland (State) 7s '41			78	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww			44	44
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53			30	30
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53			16½	16¼
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68			14	14
Rome (City) 6½s '52			73¼	73¼
Rumania 7s '50			62⅝	62⅝
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68			18	18
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40			53½	53½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50			31¾	31¾
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51			30½	30½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45			37	37
Seine (Dept) 7s '42			105¾	105¾
Serbs Cro & Slo 8s '62			50	50
Siemens 6½s '51			65	64
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58			42	42
Sweden (King) 5½s '54			85¾	85
Swiss Government 5½s '46			103	103
Taiwant Elec 5½s '71			71	71
Toho Elec Pow 6s '32			93½	93½
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55			71	70½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52			49	49
Tyrol 7½s '55			58	58
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37			100½	100½
Uni Stl W Burback 7s '51			92¾	92¾
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47			29½	28½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51			30	28¾
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '64			40	40
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46			65	63½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60			39½	39½
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52			85	85
Warsaw 7s '58			42¾	42½
Westphalia El 6s '53			29¾	28
Yokohama (City) 6s '61			80½	79¾

DIVIDENDS

Electric Storage Battery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 on the common and the preferred, both payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 7.

Jacob E. Decker & Sons, subsidiary of Adolf Gobel, Inc., declared a cash dividend of $10 a share out of earnings for the year ended Oct. 31, 1931. Adolf Gobel, Inc., owns 99¼ per cent of the 14,498 shares of outstanding common stock of Jacob E. Decker & Sons.

Mesta Machine Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 15.

Montreal Cottons Limited declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING

American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $74,377 after charges, depreciation, etc., contrasted with net profit of $21,405, equal to 9 cents a share on the 227,870 shares, in the third quarter of 1930. Nine months' net loss was $212,818, compared with net loss of $11,518 in the first nine months of 1930.

Further Gains In Employment Shown

GAINS in employment in various sections continue one of the hopeful indications of the current backward state of business. News from Chicago states that the International Harvester Company has swerved back from a three-day week to a four-day week. Packing plants, largest of industries in the farm belt, have been adding to pay rolls in the middle West. Manufacturers of furniture and cabinet work are turning in reports of increases.

Two steel firms in West Virginia tell of reopening of mills. The Follansbee Brothers at Follansbee, West Va., have resumed operations at six tin and five sheet mills, giving employment to 700 workers. The Wheeling Steel Corporation at Wheeling announces opening tomorrow of six sheet mills at the Martins Ferry (Ohio) plant, idle for six weeks, giving work to 200 men. The Massillon (Ohio) plant of the Republic Steel Corporation is adding 100 men for the construction of a new strip mill.

FALL RIVER CLOTH SALES LIGHT AND OPERATIONS LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 21—Trading in the local cloth market this week was limited to small lots of the higher counts of sateens and marquisettes. Marquisettes were more active than for the previous several weeks.

Print cloth constructions, and 36-inch goods have been exceptionally dull. Curtailment has been increased here during the past

EDUCATIONAL

A School Stands Revealed By Its Annual 'County Fair'

By CARILYN STEVENS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

THE Francis W. Parker School recently celebrated its twenty-ninth annual "county fair." This is a gala occasion, the heyday of the year. Everyone turns out in full force, pupils, teachers, brothers and sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins. It is a big get-together event in more ways than one for all are urged to bring exhibits of hobbies, dear to their hearts in which they have delighted during the previous year.

It is believed by some educators that it is through our playtime activities that we come to know each other best. The "county fair," acting upon this idea, gives those connected with the school a grand opportunity to look with understanding hearts deep into the lives of their neighbors and to discover common interests hitherto unsuspected. Who would ever have thought, for instance, that the teacher of dramatics spent his spare time making beautiful things of wrought iron; or that Parent "A" was devoted to an aquarium of tropical fish? What fun to hobnob on terms of equality with others whose turn for hobbies is the same as one's own and to exchange ideas with the freedom and knowledge born of experience. On this rare occasion there are no grown-ups and no children, no teachers and no pupils, but all join hands alike in the great democratic round-table of hobbydom.

The "county fair" is therefore not so much a get-together of persons as of leisure-time activities. What are we doing with our spare time is a question often asked. Can the hobby instinct fostered in children through wise education be coaxed over into adult life? Is it not possible for this same hobby instinct to become a little nucleus for closer unity in the family life so much needed today? These and other questions the "county fair" is trying to answer, at least in part. Moreover, it is plain that it is a lot more fun to have a hobby and to develop it when one is looking forward the whole year through to sharing it with others.

Become a School Tradition

It is little wonder that this activity is always a great success and has become a school tradition. Patrons of the event plan for it months ahead. Early in the school year it takes place and the inspiration received at this time gives momentum to new and better endeavors. Before the long vacation arrives in the spring assembly periods and occasional class periods are given over to further inspirational talks and exercises so that the care-free days of vacation may be utilized to some worthy purpose and when pupils shut the door of the schoolroom they may find other doors opening before them into long vistas of fascinating adventures.

When school opens in the fall the subject is again revived in assemblies and classrooms. Pupils and teachers alike begin getting their treasures into the best possible shape, parents are reminded of what is ahead, and in just no time at all the big day has arrived.

Different grades have different rooms for their exhibits. One of the most gratifying exhibitions this year was that of the high-school pupils. Among the exhibits here was a modern city with skyscrapers molded of colored clay. The owner of the city stood by, ready to explain to the sight-seers the cause and why of his adventure. "It was a city of the imagination," he said, "a mental picture visualized in clay." His next city, he told us, was to be a replica of part of Chicago, which would be more difficult as he would have to construct his buildings according to scale. There were several groups of drawings and paintings, very free and modernistic, which showed the young artists' ardent urge to "break loose." Art is a great safety-valve for those who at different periods of their growth are troubled by what they consider the hampering restrictions under which we live. It might be also added that there were some paintings of this same type among the exhibits of the grown-ups by those who are usually considered conservative.

A group of dainty and interesting novelties was made of shells picked up at Atlantic City and colored. This was also the work of a boy and showed not only skill but much delicacy of feeling and humor as well. Photographs formed another group and a set of period furniture (also the work of a boy) in pen-and-ink work was very well done.

Pets and Shows

In the lower grades we found numerous pets exhibited as one of the most enjoyable of leisure-time activities, and they chirped or barked or meowed or squealed their delight at being included in such a pleasant event. Here also were collections of all kinds: seeds and shells and stamps and coins and many others. There were weaving and embroidery, too, and a dear little old-fashioned sampler that one might have thought belonged to Great-Grandmother's day had not the date "1931" been worked into it. For those whose hobby bent consisted rather in doing things than in making them, there was a play of Aladdin, done after the manner of the Chauve Souris; a puppet show, a circus and magic tricks, and music. These side shows are an interesting angle of the "county fair" as they are planned and carried out by the children themselves, and are an opportunity for them to have experience in actual organization.

Now just a word as to the beginnings of the "county fair." Some 30 years ago, when the Francis Parker School was smaller than it is now, the children of junior high age had as their project their own gardens, in which they raised crops for their own consumption. These little private gardens naturally led into a consideration of world products and seasonal crops. The results of their study and discoveries they shared with the rest of the school in discussions at general assemblies during a three-day period. The fruitage of their gardens they displayed at the same time. These three-day periods were not entirely unlike, in their origins, the Thanksgiving Days of the Pilgrim Fathers. In time these little "Thanksgiving" periods evolved into the county fair of today. Many times the question of changing the name to "hobby show" has arisen, but always the good old name of "county fair" has persisted.

Throughout the project of the county fair can be traced some of the most vital characteristics of this progressive school. For instance, to the careful observer there is a very definite influence and guidance to be seen all through, while at the same time the children enjoy the maximum of initiative, resourcefulness, originality and self-expression. During the school year every inducement is offered them, in developing their leisure-time activities, to make good use of the many advantages that the school offers and of the advice and constructive criticism of the teachers. From first to last, however, the point is never lost sight of that a hobby must be a spontaneous activity or it is not a hobby at all. This conception of unobtrusive direction is as different from the idea of some progressive schools that the child must be allowed to run riot as it is from the old-fashioned country school where readin', writin' and 'rithmetic were hammered in by means of a long stick.

Wide World

MODERN EDUCATION OFTEN HAS A JOLLY SIDE OF NOISE AND COLOR
Girls' Drum and Bugle Corps, Canoga Park High School, Los Angeles, Calif.

This group has trained and rendered service in parades and other events until it has become one of the outstanding feminine musical organizations of its kind. At present they are preparing for the part they will take in the Tournament of Roses in Pasadena on New Year's Day. Doubtless many of these girls will always consider this training as important as any school subject.

Kentucky Considers Its School Affairs

This series is an effort to present those facts respecting school conditions in Kentucky that will help the world to take an intelligent attitude, and, if possible, a cooperative one, toward the educational problems within this State. Stories written by persons on the outside have so many times proved unsatisfactory that these articles were sought from within.

V—*Financial Support*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Louisville, Ky.

KENTUCKY is held by its constitution to an antiquated method of distributing school funds. This is one of the reasons why the Kentucky Education Association is supporting the proposal to call a state constitutional convention, which was to be submitted to the voters this month. A proposal to amend the constitution by permitting 10 per cent of the common school fund to be used in eliminating inequalities arising from local conditions was defeated by popular vote in 1930, but the 1930 Legislature attempted to equalize this burden by appropriating $1,250,000 to be used in providing minimum salaries for teachers.

"This is a wise beginning of an equalization program," comments Dr. Jaggers, "but it should constitute only the first step. The principle of equalization should extend ultimately to all phases of the school program by providing such aid for any phase of local school activities. Any increased state aid should be based on a careful study of the needs of different school systems in the State and an analysis of revenue sources. In presenting the program to the Legislature, school men should be able to suggest a definite long-time program of needs, as well as to point out possible means of procuring the revenue."

Along the same line of thought, the Kentucky Education Association in its 1931 convention declared:

"We believe that the State should furnish a minimum educational opportunity for every child in the Commonwealth. It is our judgment that the principle of equalization by special appropriations for communities that have many children to educate and with but little wealth to support schools is sound. We believe that the present provisions for the equalization of educational opportunities should be extended. All of the children of the Commonwealth are entitled to a fair chance to receive an education, regardless of their geographical location. Such a policy is merely the recognition of sound principles of government which look toward the adequate preparation of children for citizenship."

Increased tax rates are never popular. Cities do not seem to mind paying more money for schools, but every effort to increase the county school tax rate in the rural districts is met with determined opposition.

No Deficits Allowed

As the result of a decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals in June, 1931, denying the right of a county board of education to issue bonds to fund its outstanding indebtedness, the school financial situation is affected and county boards put on a "pay-as-you-go" basis. No more deficits will be permitted and the lax method of exceeding the annual income is halted. The decision made worthless approximately $845,000 of refunding bonds, issued by various boards and made illegal an additional $2,500,000 of floating debts of these boards

Recognizing that city school needs are growing faster than city boards' income, the legislative committee of the Kentucky Education Association is supporting a proposed constitutional amendment, to be submitted this month, which would permit cities to vote bonds to the amount of 4 per cent of the taxable wealth, instead of 2 per cent.

The legislative committee also will ask the 1932 Legislature to enact a law re-codifying and clarifying the school laws, now on the statute books, without fundamental changes therein. These laws are now in confusion, and it is a task for the best legal minds to determine what they mean. It has been recommended by all school authorities that a single code and standard be established for the city schools, instead of four for each of the city classifications. The Educational Commission recommended the return of the graded districts to the counties, but the educators are not pressing that now. Certainly, however, they should be required to levy a tax not less than the minimum county tax and perhaps be returned to the county, only when this would mean a better school. However, all agree that no new graded districts should be established. Consolidated rural districts should be set up in the counties wherever possible, but it is recognized that 90 per cent of Kentucky's schools must continue to be one-room institutions.

Summing up Kentucky's educational needs, W. C. Bell, the present state superintendent of public instruction, as have his predecessors, McHenry Rhoades and the late George B. Colvin, has subscribed to a program which includes the following reforms:

1. A properly constituted state board of education and continuity in office for the executive.
2. Reorganized local administration, giving county superintendents and county boards full authority to administer the schools.
3. Improvement of the teaching service and better pay for teachers.
4. A minimum term for all grades.
5. Improvement of the system of school financing, including provision for strict budgeting and state supervision of expenditures.
6. Recodification of school laws.

The Kentucky Education Association this year went on record in favor of the gradual introduction of free, or tax-paid, textbooks, but not to be paid for out of the present school funds. There is much sentiment in favor of the State furnishing elementary instructional supplies and the State has a new law requiring their purchase, but due to the failure of the Legislature to provide funds the law is inoperative.

In the last 10 years, since the report of the Kentucky Educational Commission was made public, considerable progress has been made educationally in Kentucky, but admittedly the progress is slow. The continued and persistent efforts of the Kentucky Education Association and the leaders in the State Department of Education appear certain eventually to bear fruit. The whole process of educational reform is in itself a matter of education—adult education.

M. B.

[This is the concluding article. The first four appeared Oct. 20, 31, Nov. 7 and 14.]

Thanks in the Kindergarten

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been said that "a grateful child is never a selfish child." On the first day of November the school calendar was used as a point of departure for a morning conversation in our kindergarten. The teacher tore off the page for October and spoke of how everyone was either tearing off or turning over a page on their calendar because that day was the beginning of a new month. We counted the days in November and one child said all the red numbers were Sundays—but one—and wanted to know what day the other red number was. After some thought the right answer was found.

A question was asked, "What does Thanksgiving mean?" "Turkey," "chicken," "company," the answers came from the five-year-olds. "Yes, we are likely to have all these things on Thanksgiving, but what does it mean?" This question was too much for them, but it set them thinking that there must be a meaning—so they were in a receptive mood when told to say it backwards. "Giving thanks day," said Bob with beaming face, and several others got it almost as quickly as he. At this point a chart which had been prepared was presented. It had a Thanksgiving picture at the top, below which was printed, "We are thankful for—" Below this, the space was divided so that the two left-hand columns belonged to the morning class and the two right-hand columns to the afternoon class. The spaces were numbered in large plain numbers with india ink. It was explained that the following day we would begin putting down the things we were thankful for.

Did Their Own Thinking

The delay was intentional—as it gave them time to think about it before starting our list. Also—the listing was limited to just one thing each day for the first two weeks in order to give them plenty of time for reflective thinking. Neither class was told what the other class had on their list until the last day of school before Thanksgiving, so the ideas of one class did not carry over into the other. Great care was taken not to interfere with their thought, but only to select the most worth-while thing mentioned.

The morning children, who are older, needed no help in their vocabulary until they came to "fuel." The talk on fire of the day before brought out the need for fuel, but their contributions were coal, wood, sawdust, etc., so the word fuel was explained and learned as a new word. With the younger group in the afternoon—it began, "I am thankful for apples," "I am thankful for carrots," etc. They needed the question, "What do we call all the things we have to eat?" The word "food" was then given by one of the children. The next day these same little ones began, "I am thankful for my dog," "I am thankful for my kitty"; and so again the question was asked, "What do we call all the little animals we like to have to play with?" The word "pets" came in reply.

Each day we read (with assistance) the entire list before adding to it. The morning class had been allowed to go ahead of the afternoon class somewhat because they were able to carry on a little more comprehensive thinking. Several mothers reported that the experience carried over into the home. One mother said she overheard her small boy saying to himself—"we are thankful for food, we are thankful for clothes, etc.", then turning to her he asked—"what else ought we to be thankful for?" The mother mentioned something, and he said—"Oh, we already thanked for that."

When water was given, we had a most interesting conversation. Nearly everyone in the class could give a different use for water, and how they enjoyed trying to think of something which had not been given before. Fire was suggested by a cold, cloudy day when the sun was not helping to keep us warm.

For Clock and Clock Man

The clock in our room refused to run one Monday morning. After several unsuccessful attempts to fix it, the custodian took it away and brought us an old clock in its place. The story of the "Old Clock" in "The Child's World" was told and enjoyed. About a week later "clock" and "clock-man" were contributed for our thankful list. That very morning the clock-man came to our room with our own clock which he had mended. The children could not have been more thrilled if it had been "Goldilocks" or some other beloved story-book character. They sat perfectly motionless while the clock was being hung and finally in hushed tones began to say—"I hear it tick!"

Interest in our thankful lists increased from day to day. One afternoon just as we were about to add to our list a messenger came into the room with a notice for the teacher to read. The children were told to think of something very important while they were waiting. When the messenger had gone Wayne had his hand up waving it anxiously—his eyes shining. He was asked to tell what he had thought of and he said "churches." "Oh, yes, that was a good one," came the unanimous approval of the group.

On our last day, we had an interesting time taking turns telling why we are thankful for all the things we had listed. It was also brought out that we have all these things every day, so really, every day is a thank-you day. This proved to be a rich experience for both teacher and children.

The vocabulary which the children used in giving these lists could easily be traced to stories and talks which we had during previous weeks. "Architect" for instance, was learned in connection with the story of "A Little Boy in a Big World" where we learned all about the building of his home. Immediate interests always affected the list greatly. Mary was thankful for "babies" because she had a new baby sister at home who was an unceasing wonder to her.

Trade pictures were used in bringing out an appreciation of the different types of workers who contribute to our comforts. Experiences in the home always influenced the choice. The plumber had been called into a home to fix the water pipes and thereby won a place for himself on our list.

It was the weaving together of all our experiences into one lovely theme of thankfulness. H. M. R.

The Child and His Eating

The story is told of a little boy who was eating his first meal in a nursery school. "I don't eat vegetables," he announced with an air of importance. No one paid any attention. "I said I don't eat vegetables," he reiterated, but again no one took it upon himself to argue the point. Finally he pulled at the sleeve of one of the assistants, "I said I don't eat vegetables. Aren't you going to care?" The assistant paid no attention and, seeing that he could not get into the limelight that way, the child began eating from the plate before him, gingerly at first, but with increasing relish.

Many parents have found that it does not pay to be overly concerned about the child's food, or at least that the child should not be allowed to know it if they are. They try to change the attitude of the child so he will think that the desirable thing to do is to like his food instead of parade his dislikes for it.

The Parent

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Dear Friends:

It seems to me that in dealing with children there are very few occasions when a decided and unqualified refusal of their requests is necessary or even advisable. Indeed, if their requests are heard with sympathy and granted, or in some wise satisfied, whenever possible, the few occasions when point-blank refusal is necessary are likely to be met and born good-naturedly.

One girl recently came to her mother in tears because all her friends were having new dresses for a certain event, while she was to wear one which was not new. The mother, as was her habit, took time to think the matter over carefully before making any decision. Then she took the little girl to her room to talk it over.

"You know, dear," she said, "that your printed voile is just the thing to wear, and it is almost like new."

"Yes, Mother, I know," sobbed the child, "I'm ashamed to ask for a new dress, but I do want one so!"

"And you know, too, that you have just had a new coat, and that even if we could afford the material for the new dress, I should not have time to get it made before the party."

"Yes, Mother, I know!" But still the tears flowed copiously.

"I thought you were perfectly satisfied to wear the voile."

"I was, Mother, but now when I hear the other girls all talking about their new dresses, and I'm not having one, I just can't help crying!"

Here was the root of the trouble. It was not so much a dress the child wanted—it was something to talk about when the others were doing their innocent, girlish boasting.

"Now let's see," said the mother, drawing her daughter onto her lap, "You are grateful aren't you, for the pretty things you already have?"

"Yes, Mother." The sobs stopped.

"And you know that if you really and truly needed it, I would find a way to get you a dress."

"Yes, I know you would."

"And you know that, with your new coat, you have had your share for this month of the clothes money."

"Yes, Mother."

"Then why not express your gratitude to the other girls when they talk about their new dresses? Say that you have the coat and that you do not need anything more right now. Say what is true—that your mother got you several dresses all at once, when school began, so that she would not need to buy you anything more for some time. And you can think to yourself how grateful you are that you have enough, now when so many children are homeless and hungry. Just try that plan."

The child readily agreed to this program of constructive gratitude, and happily reported the next day that it had worked perfectly. Her real need had been met, though her request had been refused.

(Mrs.) M. F. J.

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Friends,

When our youngest child started to school she came home later each day. At first I began to punish her but found out I was using the wrong method. Instead of getting cross I explained in a loving way that if she was late for school, the principal would insist that she bring a note from home stating the reason. So I thought I had the same right in having a note from her principal if she was late another time. The lateness stopped.

I am also trying to impress upon the children that if we look at the thing which we have to perform as a privilege instead of a duty it is done with very little effort on our part.

We start our day seeking to serve some one. Then when the girls go to bed, each tells of what she did that day to help someone.

(Mrs.) F. W. W.

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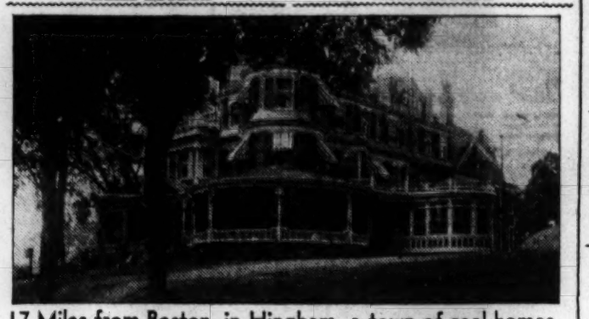

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38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

Furchgott's
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
The pure-thread, full-fashioned silk stocking with the patented Gold Stripe that prevents garter runs.
Exclusively at
FURCHGOTT'S

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

FLORIDA

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(Continued)

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

LEVY'S ADAMS AT HOGAN
Le Mar Frocks
"Paris Chic at a Price!"
$16.50
Sold Exclusively at Levy's

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Breakfast Lunch Dinner
The Orange Grill
28 WEST DUVAL STREET
Phone 5-2587 Mrs. Jean McFarland

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Miami 32445.

Michelsen's
Tree-Ripened Fruit
from FLORIDA
Mail Orders Received
Satisfactory Delivery Guaranteed
JELLIES—MARMALADES
PECANS
Hamilton Michelsen Groves Co.
In business 19 years.
Miami Office and Packing Plant, 132 South Miami Ave.; Branch Store, Roney Plaza Hotel, Miami Beach

Travel!
STEAMSHIP
Reservations, Tickets and Information
Anywhere Any Line
HAVANA
Tours of Proved Reliability
Mitchell's Tours
FLORIDA - CUBA INC.
Established 1912
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30 S. E. Second Avenue
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KEATS ST., MOOROOKA BRISBANE

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A Complete Department Store

Miami Grocery
QUALITY FOODS
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Miami, Florida
Phone 2-8220

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Blank Book Manufacturers
Phone 21063 45-47 W. 1st Street
MIAMI, FLORIDA

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AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO DINE
COTTAGE INN
Excellent
Home Cooked Food
Delicious Pastry
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"Where the best costs less"
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INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Smart Hats
Individually Designed
Also Remodeling, Cleaning and Blocking
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LARGE SELECTION
Draperies and Upholstering
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RICHARD PLUMER
Interior Decorators
Moore Furniture Building Tel. 25375

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Cake and Pastry Shop
You will like our truly homemade delicacies. Cakes, pies, pastry fresh every morning.
Baked Hams—Salads—Baked Beans
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Ponce de Leon Blvd. and Alhambra Circle

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Announcing
Grandma's Kitchen
Open *for the* 11th Season

Special Thanksgiving Dinner
149 N. E. Second Street

Phone 2-8749
Le Lian A. Kramm
Marinello Beauty Parlor

147 AND 149 N. E. FIRST ST.
"Where beauty culture is an art"
You are cordially invited

Connecticut
Cafeteria
Select from deliciously prepared, home-cooked food your favorite dish. Vegetables and meats are strictly fresh and pastry—Oh so good. Moderate prices.
116 N. E. THIRD STREET
NEXT TO CORTEZ HOTEL

WHITE BELT DAIRY

Milk and Dairy Products
PHONE EDG. 1686
MIAMI, FLA.

Chez François
PRONOUNCED SHAY-FRON SWAH
Tropical Crystallized Fruits and Candies of Distinction
Special attention to mail orders.
259 E. Flagler St. at Fairfax Theatre
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Designer of Smart Frocks
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Miami, Fla. 2-5111

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THE HOME OF GOOD EATS
301 N. E. FIRST AVE., MIAMI, FLA.

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GROCERIES—MEATS
VEGETABLES
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Pan-Am Gasoline and Motor Oils
Michelin Tires and Tubes
Elevated Grease Rack
Crank Case Service
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MIAMI BEACH

LOUIS' GRILL
Opposite Pancoast Hotel

Known from coast to coast for his famous $1 Dinner
Louis Fischbein, *Prop.*

ORLANDO

Pan-Am Gas and Oils Willard Free Road Service
DIXIE KUHR'S BATTERY and ELECTRIC SERVICE
Corner S. Orange and Jackson
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Phone 3111

Free Engineering Service
in Air Conditioning
Dialair Furnaces
York Automatic Oil Burners
Furblo Blowers
A complete line of Oil Burners and Oil Burning Equipment
HENRY BARTLETT
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208 WEST UNIVERSITY AVENUE
Next to Western Union
FISCHER FROCKS
Gainesville's most imitated dress shop
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

The Perrydell Tea Room and Gift Shop
Luncheons, Dinners a la Carte
Bridge and Banquet Parties
Rooms with Private Bath
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Smart New Fall Clothes
KNOX HATS
FRANCES SLATER
San Juan Hotel Bldg., Orlando

STETSON HATS
Look well—last long
The MEN'S SHOP
CLARENCE BROWN

Orlando Steam Laundry
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
WEST CONCORD
Near Orange Ave
Phone 3176

YOWELL-DREW CO.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

The First National Bank & Trust Company
In Orlando, Florida
Banking—All Departments
Commercial, Savings, Trust Department, Acts as Executor, Administrator, or Trustee.

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
A FLORIDA CORPORATION
ALL GARMENTS INSURED
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Hamilton Hotel Winter Park
Branches—Daytona Beach, De Land, Lakeland, Tampa, Clearwater, Plant City, St. Petersburg.

PALM BEACH

CONSOLIDATED FLORIDA COMPANY
General Insurance
MURRY BUILDING
PALM BE

CONTINENTAL EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN
(Continued)

Reed Candle Studio
Christmas Cards
GIFTS
GIFT WRAPPINGS

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

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If the service you wish is not advertised local and national advertisers is maintained. call Cher 1808-J. where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 8 to 12
10 SHERIDAN DRIVE, Apt. 9

COAL ORDER YOURS Now!
JELLICO COAL CO.
Main 4100
Phone Jackson 0414 ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Whitman's Laundry
"Beats the Dutch"
Independent-Progressive-Competitive

Your pleasure in wearing our hats will be added to our enjoyment in modeling them adaptable to your individuality—
Also Remodeling
Tipp's Millinery Studio
"Home of Artistic Creating"
218-219 NORRIS BUILDING

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

"CANADA DRY"
A delicious and refreshing drink. Always keep a carton in the house.
PIGGLY WIGGLY

Newest Styles
Best Quality
$1.95 to $5.00
BURCH MILLINERY
130 Peachtree Arcade

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
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L. Chajage
DIXIE'S LEADING FURRIER

FUR COATS
Furs Relined, Repaired and Redyed
220 PEACHTREE STREET

Permanent Waving
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ Forsythe St. N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys. Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery

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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
in your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

Everything Electrical
BYCK ELECTRIC CO. INC.
PHONE 4282 - 137-39 BULL ST.
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
THE SIGN OF SERVICE
139 BULL STREET, SAVANNAH, GA.

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

Coats, Dresses, Hats
Hosiery and Underwear
LADY JANE SHOP, Inc.
23 BROUGHTON ST. EAST

Thomas A. Jones Co.
Complete Outfitters for Men and Boys
Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
Stetson Hats
Eighteen East Broughton St., Savannah, Ga.

"Say it with Flowers"
RICHARDSON'S
FLORIST
Bull and Liberty Sts., Savannah, Ga.

Morris Shoe Repair Shop
16 WEST BROUGHTON ST.
Expert Shoe Repairing
All Work Guaranteed

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ASHEVILLE

LYKES SERVICE, Inc.
Complete Auto Service
FIRESTONE TIRES—QUAKER STATE OIL
ATLANTIC GAS
WASHING GREASING STORAGE
Cox Ave., 35 Market, Hilliard and Lexington
ALWAYS OPEN

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
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Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing

Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
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Asheville
Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

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Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

A&P
"WHERE ECONOMY RULES"
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 2-0533
Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating
Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

The Famous
Crystal Restaurant
Twenty Years on the Square
The Home is the Only Competitor
545-547 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

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DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Elegant dresses made to measure, also simple styles; moderate charges. Frau KUJAS, Stendaler Strasse 2. Tel. C 6 Moabit 8864.

MUSIC LESSONS

PARIS—Edyth Walker, dramatic soprano, formerly Metropolitan Opera, Covent Garden, Bayreuth, Munich; singing lessons; coaching opera and songs. Box W-66, 3 Ave. de l'Opera.

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F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.), Chartered Patent Agents,
29, Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W.C. 2, ENGLAND.
British & Foreign Patents, Trade Marks & Designs.

POST WANTED

A DANISH-ENGLISH-speaking girl seeks a position in the English colonies as a nursemaid for children; can do needlework and hairdressing. GRACE STRODL, Adelgade 22, Bogense, Fyen, Denmark.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 23, public school man, thoroughly efficient, desires post, preferably in Germany on staff of firm of accountants. Write: H., 132 Church Lane, London, S. W. 17.

YOUNG English lady with thorough secretarial training, fluent French and Spanish, knowledge German, seeks position as secretary or receptionist, preferably in Germany or Austria, used to office and hotel routine. Write C., Clear View Hotel, Worthing, England.

REST HOMES

STUTTGART—Quiet home for rest and study; Christian Scientists welcome. FRAULEIN ANNA KAUFMANN, Schwarenbergstr. 87, Stuttgart, Germany.

SUITINGS

FRANKFURT a. M., Germany—Suitings. TUCHLAGER FRANKEL, Stiftstr. 7. I. Englische und deutsche Stoffe.

TO LET

NICE (South France)—TO LET, beautiful furnished and unfurnished apartments facing sea, with garden; 63, Promenade des Anglais; Gloria Mansions. Address enquiries: Proprietor, 39, Av. des Beaumettes, Nice.

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COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Tel. Goth 814y
Good quality, moderate prices.

FRANCE

CANNES—FRENCH RIVIERA

For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult:
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, rue des Belges, Cannes.
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

Smartest Hats in Paris
for the price from 200 frs. up
Marceline
4, rue du Marché St-Honoré PARIS

PRINCESS MARY'S HOSIERY
FRENCH HOUSE: 205 rue St-Honoré
HIGH CLASS SILK STOCKINGS
ANGORA UNDERWEAR
ITALIAN SILK UNDERWEAR

NEVIL'S
Smart Hats
22, rue de la Chaussée d'Antin
Tel. Provence 33-60

NEGGO SERVICE BUREAU
8, rue de Richelieu. Tel.: Louvre 27-22
Every assistance to visitors. Where to stay. What to see. Where to shop. Guides in all languages. Dresses, hats, lingerie, shoes, novelties made to ——.

GERMANY

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
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Unter den Linden 59A

The leading firms for Corsets and Underwear
CORSET Neumann
Lewandowski, Obersky
about 90 shops all over Berlin

BUTCHERS
excellent meat and sausages
ERNST MIERSCH, Fleischermeister
Bln. N. Müller Str. 63.
Tel. C. 6 Moabit 789.
RIND- und SCHWEINE-SCHLACHTEREI
feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

Sport-Accessories Clothing
Gustav Steidel
Only at Leipziger Str. 67-70

FURNITURE MÖBEL
SCHLAFZIMMER
Herren-u. Speisezimmer
WILLI KLUG
O 34, Warschauerstr. 13, Fabrikgebäude pt.
Tel. E 8 Andreas 4800

ERICH WEGENER
Florists
Berlin-Halensee, Kurfürstendamm 72
Tel. C. 2 Bleibtreu 2514
Blumenspendenvermittlung nach allen Städten

For
Music and Musical Instruments
(esp. Harmoniums)
Apply to
Breitkopf & Härtel
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Tel. B 2 (Lützow) 6624/6625

HAIRDRESSERS
Damen-u. Herren Frisier Salon
HERMANN WELLER
Berlin O 27, Alexander Str. 12 A
Tel. E 2 Kupfergraben 1431
Spez. Dauerwellen

Watches — Cutlery
UHREN—KASBAUM
Neukölln, Weichselstr. 63
Tel. F 2 Neukölln 8798
ZentRa Uhren. Bestecke
Schmuckwaren. Reparaturwerkstatt

Hotel Münchener Hof
Anhalter Station Stresemann Str 93
3 minutes from Potsdamer Station
Modern Comforts. Running Water. Moderate Prices.

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POTSDAMERPLATZ
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High-class. Running water. Private baths.

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Fernruf 5151
Elektrische Licht-Kraft-Anlagen. Radio Lieferung sämtl. elektr. Bedarfsartikel

BRESLAU

Trunks, Bags, Leather Goods
A. PRAUS
Reuschestr. 41, dicht am Königsplatz
Tel. 57613
KOFFER, TASCHEN, LEDERWAREN
Eigenfabrikation und Lager

DRESDEN

LORENZ
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS
Estabd. 1830
Frauenstr. 1 Tel. 16260

Umbrella Makers
SCHIRMFABRIKATION
C. Weidner Nachf.
Pillnitzer Str. 1, Ecke Rathenaupl
Estabd. 1885 Gegr. 1885
Schirme, Stöcke, Bezüge, Reparaturen

STATIONERS
Fachgeschäft für
Papier & Kontorbedarf
FRIEDRICH BAPP
Kreutzstr. 1 Tel. 17429

Upholstered Furniture
All orders executed, also repairs.
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Spezialgeschäft für neue Polstermöbel
Teppiche, Divandecken
auch Aufpolsterung u. Umarbeitungen

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Prager Str. 32 Tel. 22150
grösstes Haus für Spielwaren
Preisliste 8 frei

Für das Training!
SPORTSWEATER
Ruderhosen aus Trockenwolle
P. A. Müller & Co., DRESDEN-A. 1
Sports wear according to club regulations

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Lüttichau Str. 34 Tel. 20645
Haus der Produktenbörse

CONFECTIONERY
Martha Kotte
Dürerstr. 109 Ecke Kreutzerstr.
Schokoladen, Konfitüren

Woollens Underwear Blankets
I. Europäisches Angora-u. Kamelhaarhaus
SALZMANN
Prager - Johann - Waisenhausstrasse
Wollwaren Unterwäsche Kamelhaardecken

ELEGANT FURS
Spezial - Haus eleganter Pelze
FIEDLER & WEISE
Kürschnermeister
REITBAHNSTR. 30 Tel. 10264

DAINTY NEEDLEWORK
Geschmackvolle Handarbeiten
sehr preiswert eigene Zeichnerei
M. HOROWITZ
Bautzner Str. 33 Tel. 56323

CALBE a. Sa.

FURNITURE DEALERS
Franz Duphorn
Möbelhaus
Calbe a. Saale, Querstrasse 37 Tel. 587

GERMANY

FRANKFURT a/M

Gentlemen's & Boys' Outfitters
Carl ff & CO. an der Zeil
Spezial-Haus allerersten Ranges für Herren- Knaben- und Sport-Kleidung. Feine Mass-Schneiderei-Auto- und Livree-Kleidung. Herren-Wäsche, etc.

HAMBURG

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FERDINANDSTRASSE 23

FEATHER BEDS CURTAINS BED LINEN UNDERWEAR
Rudolf Strobel
Hamburg 33, Bramfelderstr. 77
Tel. B. 3 Lützow 0674
Betten, Gardinen, Wäsche u. Unterzeuge

COAL COKE
PAUL LAMMERT
Heidenkampsweg 37
Tel. Sammelnummer B. 4 Steinthor 8841
Kohlen—Koks—Briketts
Zentralheizungskoks

LEIPZIG

Gold & Silver Ware
GOLD UND SILBERWAREN
Hilma Schubert
L. C. 1 Burgstr. 25.11
Fabrikation und Verkauf von Gold u. Silberwaren, Uhren Reparaturen

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Teaches all languages. First class native teachers. 50 years' experience. The most up-to-dated method. Berlitz Schools all over the world.
ZEITZERSTR. 8.

Fancy Articles
of every description for ladies' dress
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TIES—SHIRTS
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Bärstr. 12 Tel. 32123
Handschuhe—Strümpfe
Krawatten—Oberhemden

COAL COKE WOOD
GEBR. BUCH
Wittenbergerstr. 17, Handelshafen liefern:
Briketts, Koks, Holz u. alle übrigen Brennmaterialien
Tel. 24907

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
GERTRUD ABEL, Halberstädterstr. 21
Anfertigung FEINER DAMEN- u. HERRENWÄSCHE
zu soliden Preisen, garantiert gute Arbeit
Spezialität: Maschinenstickerei, Wäscherkurbeln, Hohlsaum u. Knopflöcher

Gifts for All Occasions
Wertbeständige Geschenke
für alle Gelegenheiten
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WILLI BUCH, Scharrnstr. 10
Tel. 24907

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BUCH - u. KUNSTHANDLUNG
Inh. Oscar Rammnitz
Breiter Weg 91 Tel. 20567
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Watchmakers and Jewellers
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Uhrmacher u. Juwelier
Gr. Diesdorferstrasse 218, Ecke Annastrasse
SPEZIALHAUS für Uhren, Standuhren mit herrlichem Ton — Perlglaser
Schmucksachen. Eigene Reparaturwerkstatt.

BRUSHES and BROOMS
MAX WALTHER, Schwibbogen 7
Bürsten u. Besenfabrik. Toiletteartikel
Weihnachtsgeschenke, die Freude bereiten

Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper
RADIO
Echtes Bleikristall
Wilhelm Weichardt, Pfälzerstr. 11
Tel. 22078
Electrical Fittings—Radio

Electrical Contractors
FRIEDRICH WEICHARDT
Regierungsstr. 14, a/Bärplatz. Tel. 31237
Elektrische Licht-u. Kraftanlage
Beleuchtungskörper, Heiz-u. Kochapparate
RADIO

Coverings Curtains Carpets
FRITZ GEBAUER
Breiter Weg 71/72 Tel. 21921
Möbelstoffe Gardinen Teppiche
Linoleum Läuferstoffe

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BLUMENHAUS IHSECKE
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ARCHITEKTURBÜRO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
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Ausführung von Neu- u. Umbauarbeiten jeder Art

HAIRDRESSERS
Damen und Herrenfriseur
Dauerwellen. Transformationen. Parfümerien
Franz Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9 Tel. 22923

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A Christmas Gift
SUNNY STORIES FOR BIG AND LITTLE
"Tante Lisbeth Erzählt"
Sonnige Geschichten für Gross u. Klein
Preis RM 1.50
Selbstverlag Klara Wagner
Schweidnitz/Schl., Kupferschmeidestr. 15

SPENGE-BIELEFELD

BUTCHERS
August Nienaber, Spenge 172
Fernruf 381
Rind- und Schweineschlächterei ff Wurst- & Fleischwaren.
Stand a. d. Bielefelder Wochenmarkt Nr. 27

STUTTGART

Building Plans and Designs
RICHARD GEBHARDT
Architekt B:D:A, D.W.B. König Str. 33
Projektierung und Entwürfe für alle Bauten und Innenausstattungen

Painting and Varnishing
Chr. Kämmerer G.m.b.H.
Maler und Lackiererarbeiten
STUTTGART gegr. 1834
Hospitalstr. 31
Zweigstellen: Reutlingen-Friedrichshafen

GERMANY

STUTTGART
(Continued)

VIOLINS
HERMANN LAUN
Zimmermannstr. 6
Neue und alte Violinen
Bogen, Etuis, Saiten u. s. w.
Preisliste kostenlos

LEATHER GOODS
OTTO KRAEMER
Calwerstr. 64, b. Alt. Postplatz
Spezialgeschäft in Lederwaren, Reiseartikel
Reparaturen - Neuanfertigung

Piano and Violin Lessons
THEODOR LOEBEN
Kammermusikus
HERDWEG 120 Tel. 64440
Klavier und Violinunterricht

UPHOLSTERERS
Robert Martin
Staffelstr. 2 Tel. 41259
Polstermöbel und Tapeziergeschäft
Neuanfertigung von Matratzen

Booksellers
ERNST WEISS
BUCHHANDLUNG, PAULINENSTR. 34
Gute Bücher zu Weihnachten

STUTTGART—Cannstadt

Building Engineers
PAUL STEPHAN
Hoch-Tief-Eisenbeton-und Holzbau-Ingenieur-Büro
Stuttgart-Cannstadt, Daimlerstr. 54
Tel. 50947/50948
Ausführung von schlüsselfertigen
Wohn-, Siedlungs- u. Industriebauten

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

Architect-Contractor
Aannemer's Bedrijf
MARQUISES
H. J. BAARSLAG, JR.
Pahudstraat 15-17 Tel. 773435

WASSENAAR

"DE LEEUWERIK"
Rest and Boarding House
Also for Weekends.
An ideal spot near The Hague and sea. Pleasant, quiet home, central heating, hot and cold water; from f 5.00; if desired VEGETARIAN MEALS. 1 Klein Hoefyzerlaan. Tel. 716910.

ITALY

FLORENCE

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Florence 23406, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
11 Via Magenta

OLD ENGLAND STORES
6 Via Vecchietti
English and American Groceries
Chilprufe Hosiery, Flannels
Stockings and Socks, Sports Outfits, etc.

GIUSEPPE VIVALDI
10 Lung'Arno Acciaiuoli
Florentine Jewelry, every variety of stone.
Suitable for Christmas Gifts.
Recommended by the Women's Rest Tour Association of Boston.

CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
has transferred to
VIA PORTA ROSSA II
Next to Palazzo Davanzati

The AMERICAN
Breakfast, Lunch and Tea Room
All American Specialties
THE TABBY CAT
14 Via Vigna Nuova, Florence

NORWAY

OSLO

ADELSTEN JENSEN
Torvet 13
Gentlemen's and Children's Outfitter

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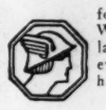

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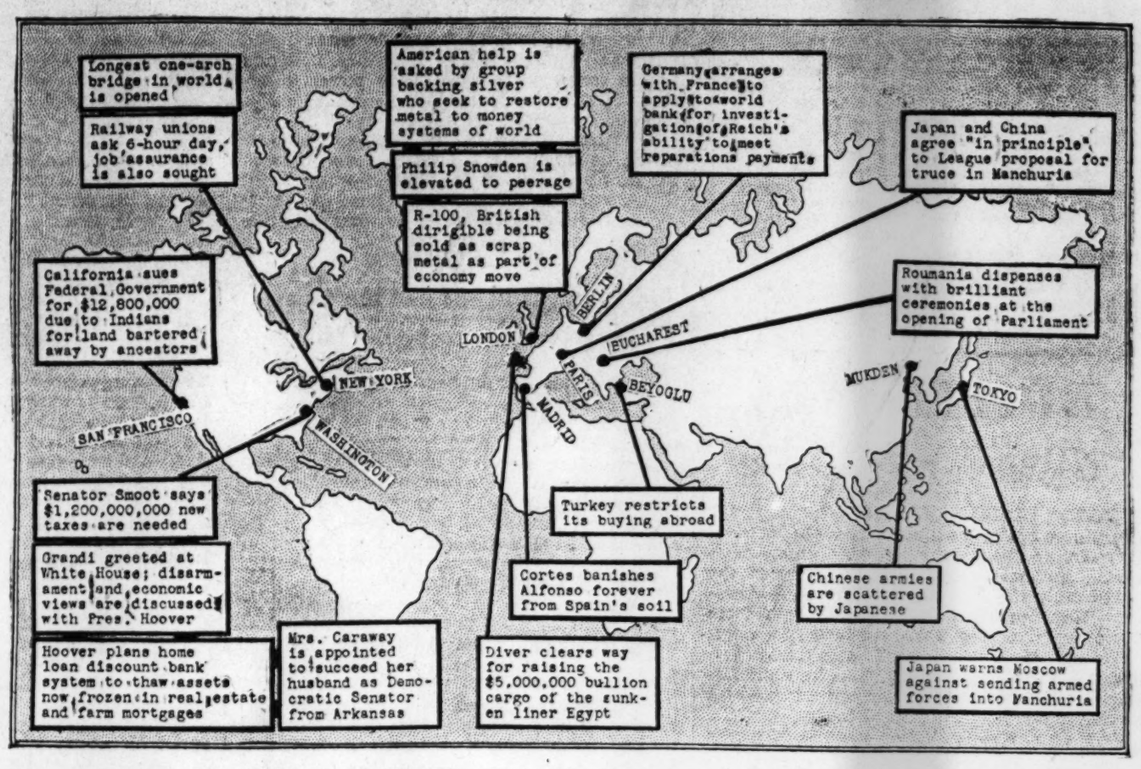
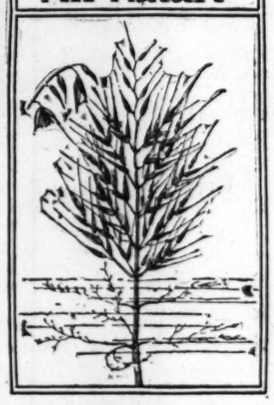
World News of the Week at a Glance


Longest one-arch bridge in world is opened
Railway unions ask 6-hour day, job assurance is also sought
American help is asked by group backing silver who seek to restore metal to money systems of world
Philip Snowden is elevated to peerage
R-100, British dirigible being sold as scrap metal as part of economy move
Germany arranges with France to apply to world bank for investigation of Reich's ability to meet reparations payments
Japan and China agree "in principle" to League proposal for truce in Manchuria
California sues Federal Government for $12,800,000 due to Indians for land bartered away by ancestors
Roumania dispenses with brilliant ceremonies at the opening of Parliament
Senator Smoot says $1,200,000,000 new taxes are needed
Grandi greeted at White House; disarmament and economic views are discussed with Pres. Hoover
Hoover plans home loan discount bank system to thaw assets now frozen in real estate and farm mortgages
Mrs. Caraway is appointed to succeed her husband as Democratic Senator from Arkansas
Turkey restricts its buying abroad
Cortes banishes Alfonso forever from Spain's soil
Diver clears way for raising the $5,000,000 bullion cargo of the sunken liner Egypt
Chinese armies are scattered by Japanese
Japan warns Moscow against sending armed forces into Manchuria
LONDON
BERLIN
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
SAN FRANCISCO
BUCHAREST
BEYOGLU
MADRID
PARIS
MUKDEN
TOKYO

All Nature



Wild Rice
(Zizania aquatica)

Where: Maine to Minnesota and the northwest, also Asia. Common to swampy stream borders and shallow water generally, *Zizania mileacea*, another species, is found in the south, from Ohio and Wisconsin to the Gulf.
Distinguishing features: A tall aquatic grass, growing from three to nine feet in height, with a long beard and large terminal panicles. The panicle is large and pyramidal; lower branches sterile and spreading; upper branches fertile and erect. Flowers in June and July, dropping its seeds in August.

Today wild rice provides food for various types of water fowls, but not so many years ago when the Indian roamed over North America, it was one of his staple foods. It was gathered in a canoe, the harvester paddling the panicles as they hung over the craft. (When ripe, the plants drop their seeds at the slightest touch, and so the crop was easily gathered.) The tough outer hulls the Indians removed by charring, after which water was poured in. This resulted in the formation of lye, which finished removing the hard awns and bracts, leaving the kernel.

It is a fine sweet rice, much more tasty than the market variety, but because the seed when ripe drops so easily, it has proved impossible to cultivate with any profit. The southern variety is the "folle avoine" of the early pioneers of Louisiana. Like many other grasses, *Zizania* is an important source of hay, yielding two crops annually. Cattle will eat it greedily when green.

Not only are grasses important for fodder (their place can only be taken by a few legumes), but to man himself they serve as chief articles of food. Nearly all cereals are products of grasses, and likewise most of the sugar except what is obtained from the sugar beet. Certainly, perennial grasses are the true basis of man's oldest known profession, agriculture. Grass to a certain recent French writer is just another name for beef, mutton, bread, or clothing.

Rice which one finds in the market, the common cultivated variety, is of another group. Though still a member of the grass family, *Gramineæ*, it is not native to North America, but to India and the tropical parts of Australia, whence it was introduced into China and Japan and later into Europe. Quite by chance it was brought into South Carolina in 1700. Since then the United States has gone on record as producing a large portion of the world's supply.

In Lighter Vein

Effect of Women in Business

"In a few years, most of the wealth of this country will be in the hands of us women."

"Well, if that's the case, men will only have to raise the price of silk stockings to about $25 a pair, and we'll have it all back again."

Not Dressed for Bed

Dorothy, attending church for the first time, was surprised to see the people about her kneel suddenly. Turning to her mother, she asked what they were going to do.

"Hush, darling," whispered her mother, "they are going to say their prayers."

"What! with all their clothes on?" said Dorothy.—*Boston Transcript.*

A Quotation for Today

GREAT works are performed not by strength, but perseverance; yonder palace was raised by single stones, yet you see its height and spaciousness.
DR. JOHNSON.

The Mail Bag

Eureka, California

Dear Editor:

This is the first letter I've written to the Mail Bag. I live in Eureka in the heart of the redwoods, and I think they are the grandest trees in the world. Every year many people come up here to see the redwood forests. I hope that I'll get many correspondents who will tell me about the places where they live, and I will tell them about these forests.

I am 13 years old and attend First Church of Christ, Scientist Sunday School here. I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Page, the Mail Bag and the Diary of Snubs Our Dog. I hope this letter brings me many correspondents. Eugene C.

Santa Paula, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I should like some correspondence with some foreign boy. I desire especially somebody in the West Indies, Central America, and South America.

I have a collection of about 3000 stamps. Seven hundred of these are American. I also have innumerable duplicates of them which I will gladly trade for some foreign stamps. I am 15 and I am about the only boy in this neighborhood who is interested in the Mail Bag. I am a sophomore in high school.

Wishing for some correspondents to write to me. Carl V.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. Although the other one wasn't printed I have hopes for this one. Recently I read in the paper that they were having snow in Chicago. I could hardly believe it for that very day it was 94° in the shade, the hottest October day since 1854.

My favorite sports are swimming and horseback riding, also reading and writing books and illustrating them. My favorite authors are Shakespeare, Richard Haliburton, Louisa M. Alcott, and others. I enjoy Snubs and "In The Lighter Vein." I am 11 years old and should like to hear from anyone, especially from England and France. As yet I can only correspond in English. Betty F. G.

Manchester, England

Dear Editor:

We live near Belle Vue, the great zoölogical gardens, and from my bedroom window I can see all the fireworks displayed. I have been to Belle Vue so many times I know my way about alone.

I go to First Church in Manchester, the first Christian Science Church that was built in England. I am 13 years old and I should be grateful if somebody would like to correspond with me from any country, as I should like to make a great many friends. I have a number of interesting little things to give to those who correspond with me.

We have a little puppy called Toby and he makes us laugh at all his funny little antics. I also have a cat called Nigger. She has a beautiful glossy coat. I am very interested in swimming. I like all outdoor sports, especially netball. I go to a high school and think it is much nicer than an elementary school.

I have a girl friend, Josephine, who would also like to correspond with somebody. She goes to the same Sunday School as I do and we have been great pals since we were little girls. Hoping that some girl friend will answer this letter, with heaps of love, Millicent G.

Blankenese, Germany

Dear Editor:

I am a German girl and should like to correspond with girls, especially from Spain and France. We live near Hamburg in Blankenese. Blankenese is a nice little town on the banks of the Elbe. We have wood, heath and water so that many people spend their week-ends here. In summer we have every day our swim, and in winter the best bob parties. Many parks we have in Blankenese. The greatest is the Deer Park. From every park you have a pretty view across the Elbe. I am 18 years old and should like to correspond in English or German.
Hedy R.

Irvington, Alabama

Dear Editor:

The Mail Bag is like a great adventure with the "corries" as adventurers and each letter a hidden treasure. There is such a variety of places to hear from! Wouldn't it be fun to hear from them all?

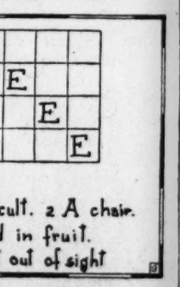
Alabama is an Indian word for "Here the Rest." There are many Indian legends interwoven in the history of the State, especially about the southern sections. Among the most interesting and beautiful is the settling of Bayou La Batre, a small French town on Mobile Bay. I will relate this legend and others to Mail Baggers if only they will write me. I am 16 years old, a senior in high school and am interested in all sports. Betty B.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

Letter 'E' Puzzle



Definitions are given for the words to be filled in horizontally. The letter E's should enable you to solve this with ease. In fact the first word across the top, as you will note, is "Not difficult."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Animal Puzzle: Deer, Ape, Owl, Giraffe, Cow, Tiger. (Cat, Dog, Goat).

Brevities

Humorist: A gramophone has been made which will play in any position, even upside down. It seems a great pity!

Miami Herald: The man who enjoys fishing so much that he can hold a pole for three hours without getting a nibble is a real sport. Or a chump.

Des Moines Register: Only one who has had a rich and useful uncle who drinks out of his saucer can fully understand how the rising New York Democrat looks at Tammany.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Leaven

San Francisco

WHEN Mrs. M—— moved to Hurricane Gulch in one of the suburbs, her friends shook their heads disapprovingly. "Your cottage and garden are dear," they said, "but you're in a rather objectionable part of town. All sorts of things are said to go on under cover at Hurricane Gulch."

But Mrs. M——, who for many years had been a welfare worker in the Red Cross and was used to "case" work, was not in the least deterred. She loved the quaint little house she had found near the hills, and knowing she could convert it into an attractive home, the fact that it lay in the very midst of Hurricane Gulch made not the slightest difference to her.

More than two years have elapsed since she took up her residence in the "objectionable" part of town. In that time the neighbors have come to be her good friends. She has never been too busy to stop and chat with any or all of them, while quietly a dozen generous deeds have been done.

Frequently the neighborhood children have received treats in the way of oranges and bananas. Little Johnnie, the son of a longshoreman, had an anniversary not long since, to which Mrs. M—— sent candles for a cake, favors, candy and a number of trinkets dear to the mind of a child. In return they have brought her ocean trout for breakfast, red berries in the autumn and wild-flowers in the summer, and happily they have done errands for her. When they present themselves at the door, it is usually evident that a face-washing episode has just occurred. There may still remain a rim around the edges, but the center gleams fair and shining.

Last summer when going on vacation, Mrs. M—— left the key to her house on an outside ledge and asked her neighbor—a mother of five lusty children—to "keep an eye on the place." Everything was in apple-pie order when she returned. "The whole gulch was out to welcome me, like a long lost relative," she said.

Her friend, the real estate agent, spoke up: "We consider the morale of the district has been raised 100 per cent since you moved over here."

"Why," replied Mrs. M——, "I've done nothing but be neighborly."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Persistence (W. A., who says he commonly hears the first *s* sounded as *z*)—The first *s* in this word, as in "persist," "persistent," etc., is sounded as in sister: *per-sis'-tense;* first *e* as in maker, *i* as in *it*, second *e* as in *get* (avoid *per-zis'tunse*). The same applies to "absurd."

W (Mrs. E. L. P., who asks the correct pronunciation of the twenty-third letter of the English alphabet)—As the name of the letter it is sounded *dub'-l-u*, with first *u* short, second long. In English words, when not silent (as in "answer"), it is generally given a sound approximating the *oo* in *food*, the breath being expelled mildly to create a slight friction. Note that in German, and some other languages, *w* is sounded like English *v* (Wagner, for instance, is *Vahg'-ner*); and in Polish, when ending a syllable, it is pronounced like English *f* (Paderewski, for example, is preferably *Pa-de-ref'-ski*).

"Antipodes," according to advices received from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, is now always pronounced with accent on the second syliable, *an-tip'-o-deez.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Complete the Five-Power Pact

SIGNOR DINO GRANDI did not come to the United States for a pleasure jaunt. If proof were needed it could be found in one day's record of what the schedule-makers and the public did with—and to—Italy's Foreign Minister. They hurried him by night train from Washington to New York, paraded him down Broadway in a ticker-tape snowstorm and whisked him over to Philadelphia for a municipal reception, with speeches and conferences thrown in all along the way, of course.

Even an energetic Fascist could hardly seek such physical and mental rigors for "a good time." Why then? The political observers insist that Italy and America could make no profitable diplomatic trades nor any effective adjustments of world affairs. Why then did Signor Grandi cross the Atlantic? What did he hope to take back?

Probably Mussolini's most graceful lieutenant had no hope of returning to Rome with a pact in his pocket. Possibly fuller value should be placed on his own declaration: "I came to America to learn." There might be great utility in Italy's learning what the United States intends to do about coöperative rehabilitation of world finances, and how far Washington is prepared to go in the Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

And the learning is mutual, of course. The value of informal conference and personal understanding between foreign ministers can be easily underestimated. And one significant sentence appears in the cloud of words which Signor Grandi and Secretary Stimson threw out as their joint sop to public curiosity:

> We believe that the existing understanding between the principal naval powers can and should be completed.

That, of course, refers to the half-grown London Naval Agreement, which was to have been a five power treaty but has never developed beyond the three power stage because Italy and France could not agree. Last March they were agreed, but before the accord could be ratified along came the project for an Austro-German customs union and France took fright. However, that proposal has now been sidetracked. And reasons of economy favor a limitation agreement even more impellingly today than then.

This Franco-Italian accord of March was made possible largely by the good offices of British diplomatists, and particularly the personal visits of Mr. Arthur Henderson, then Foreign Minister, to Rome and Paris. Today Britain is very busy in Britain, but by the visits of Premier Laval and Signor Grandi, Paris and Rome have journeyed to Washington. Perhaps America can take over Britain's rôle as intermediary. Possibly the good offices of Secretary Stimson can "complete" the Five Power pact and give the approaching Disarmament Conference an auspicious start.

When Is Inflation?

WHEN President Hoover announced his plan to thaw out the frozen assets of banks by establishment of a national credit institution, Americans were surprised to learn that in France the scheme was looked upon as "inflation" and that American credit fell accordingly. Mr. W. Randolph Burgess explained things satisfactorily at the Bank for International Settlements, and confidence again rose.

It is important that the more recent proposition to set up home mortgage discount banks should not excite similar misgivings either in the United States or abroad—important not only for these banks and their purpose, but also for other moves which probably must be made before prosperity is restored—moves which it would be possible to label as "inflation," but which ought not to be so construed.

All such misunderstandings arise from a misconception of the true meaning of the word "inflation" in its financial sense. An authoritative dictionary defines it as "undue expansion"—not merely expansion, but undue expansion. The issuance of paper money without value behind it clearly is inflation; but in the present instance the problem is to translate unquestionable values into confidence, or, in other words, into credit. To this end the Hoover financial program represents an expansion of credit which is not undue, but almost overdue.

To be sure, the question eventually will arise, "Just how far should this expansion go?" Indeed, it already is presented in some of the proposals which will be made to Congress in regard to relaxing the requirements for lending by the Federal Reserve Banks. For example, finance companies which borrow $1,200,000,000 from commercial banks to support installment selling are requesting that their paper be made eligible for rediscount. Other proposals are that the rules be widened so that Federal Reserve money may be lent on bonds, stocks and real estate.

These propositions should be scrutinized closely indeed. Most persons will agree that the deflationary process has been overdone; but if it is to be counteracted by a purposeful pumping in of credit, that must be carefully controlled. A bubble such as swelled to the bursting point in the autumn of 1929 must not again be permitted. The Federal Reserve System, through its power to restrict credit by selling securities or raising rediscount rates, should be able to keep inflation within bounds.

Eternal vigilance will be necessary. Congress should recognize that whatever power it bestows on the Reserve banks to increase credit must be balanced by a willingness on the part of the financial community to accept restraint at the hands of the Federal Reserve Board in the upward swing of the cycle. For the hand that opens the throttle today must be ready to use the brake when the business machine again has gained momentum.

Community Interest and the Cinema

WHAT can be done to improve the quality of films shown at local motion picture houses? This is a pressing question in most communities. A group of persons in Bronxville, N. Y., who set out to see what they could accomplish through friendly coöperation with the manager of the local theater, have found that their efforts not only improved the standard of picture shows, but also increased the interest of the community in the cinema and made the best type of production more popular. The management of the theater quickly recognized the advantages of collaborating with them. As a result of the publicity the committee gave to many excellent films which had failed financially in other localities, those pictures were popular and profitable features in Bronxville.

The committee's method is simple. It previews all pictures booked to appear at the local theater. Each week it publishes in the local press the program of current features at the theater; a short review is given of the pictures which the committee approves; those it does not care for receive no comment. When the committee previews a picture which it finds extremely objectionable it requests the management to withdraw the feature, and, so far, the management has never demurred. Several times a year the manager of the theater is invited to sit in at meetings of the committee, and the result is a round table conference at which problems of the management and criticisms or recommendations of the community are freely discussed.

The value of this policy is that it not only provides better entertainment for the community, but also encourages audiences to exercise a more critical appreciation of the cinema. One of the injurious characteristics of productions of poor quality is that, as a constant diet, they dull the taste for better things, so that "going to the movies" becomes merely a mechanical routine.

The more intelligently audiences enjoy their motion picture entertainment, the more discrimination they will display in patronizing the cinema. The committee plan tried in Bronxville may be suitable only for small or closely knit communities, rather than for the metropolitan type of theater; but even in the latter case, does it not point to what should be the true function of reviewers? Producers and managers will respond promptly to the demand of audiences which know good pictures and will not attend objectionable ones.

The Kylsant Case

THE rejection by the Criminal Court of Appeal in London of the application by the accused for revision of conviction and sentence in the Kylsant case materially stiffens British commercial company law. The trial has eventuated in the sending to prison for twelve months of the managing director of a commercial concern with an aggregate capital of no less than £25,000,000. The offense committed was one of omission. It consisted in the issue of a prospectus which, while accurate so far as it went, did not contain all the particulars necessary to enable intending investors to form a reliable estimate of the risks which they were invited to run.

At the time that the prospectus appeared, there was so much doubt as to whether the omission concerned was illegal that a clause was inserted in a bill before Parliament to define anew the information required to be included. This bill has since reached the statute book. Meanwhile, the trial has shown that the law previously in force was strong enough to cover the point.

The Court of Appeal has been unanimous in finding that it is a punishable offense to issue a prospectus liable to mislead. The decision sets up a very high standard for joint-stock company directors. It makes such persons responsible for seeing not only that any statement they may issue to the public contains all the information specifically required by statute, but also that it does not leave a loophole for misunderstanding upon the part of those to whom it is addressed. The law officers of the Crown, in striking at the particular individual selected for prosecution, have sent to prison a man advanced in years, of previously unblemished reputation and of very high position. They have swept away the excuse that others still at liberty may have been associated with him in the commission of the offense.

The case has been tried upon the simplest of issues. A precedent has been established, and is capable of being applied elsewhere if it should prove to be true, as has been alleged, that the case taken up is not the only one of its kind that has occurred. The standards of company promoting will be the higher for what has taken place.

Coöperation v. Competition

AN ADDRESS by Dr. Frederick R. Rogers before the Boston Council of Boy Scouts recently might be said to be one of those straws that show which way the wind is blowing. Dr. Rogers urged the elimination of certain badges and prizes given to Scouts for being better at some activity than a brother Scout. Coöperation, rather than any form of competition which tends to humiliate another, was proposed.

Competition, Dr. Rogers stated, evokes a hostile attitude, and thus encourages ultimate disintegration within any organization. Instruction, Dr. Rogers said further, should be provided only as the boy developed a desire for it, and rewards for accomplishment should be abandoned as being artificial goads to influence the boy.

Whether or not these views are applicable to the Boy Scout movement, they deserve some consideration as a possible remedy for present weaknesses in other spheres of organized activity. In the economic realm, the competitive system has served humanity well. It has stood as a bulwark between the masses of the people and the threat of monopoly. But the world does move. Progress demands that we change our methods and modes to meet changing requirements due to growth in understanding and education. Progress demands that systems be replaced by better ones as their period of usefulness draws to an end. And it has been said that man is naturally coöperative rather than competitive.

The competitive system is certainly still necessary, and is still operative. But statements such as those of Dr. Rogers's cause the thinking man to consider deeply and look ahead along our changing economic route. Competition has long been the combative challenge to monopoly. Coöperation claims that it will eliminate both harmful monopoly and competitive strife. Fundamentally the coöperative movement in all its forms is based on the ideas of mutual helpfulness and universal equality. It looks toward a drawing together of all men in a world-wide brotherhood of common interests.

The Boy Scouts of today will be the leaders of tomorrow. And if such an educational program is ever partially incorporated in the movement we may look for far-reaching and constructive adjustments of the economic order, for youth is receptive to ideas that are fundamentally sound and just. It is by just such propulsions of thought that the world moves forward.

Shop Talk Adjourns for Dinner

MR. ANTHRACITE, coal dealer extraordinary, drew up his chair before the dinner table, unfolded his napkin, and started once more to retail all the transactions and tittle-tattle of the office. He discoursed, without interruption from the family circle, of such coal matters as egg and lump—screenings—run of mine—delayed shipments—shutdowns and miners' wages—sluggish business and deferred payments. By the time he had finished his Odyssey on fuel, the potatoes were stone-cold and the air metaphorically filled with coal dust.

"I wish you would talk of something else when you come home for dinner," remonstrated Mrs. Anthracite, as she eyed the two children. "You work so hard down town that you should try to forget all about coal when you have the chance."

Mr. Anthracite promised he would try another topic, but the next evening he was off again on his favorite excursion.

The next day—shortly before dinner time—Mrs. Anthracite had an inspiration, a new kind of dish. When the family was all seated, there was a little lull, and then the maid brought in the first course and placed it before each of the diners.

"Why, what's this?" exclaimed Mr. Anthracite, with astonishment. "Why—why—why, this is a chunk of coal you've placed on my plate!"

And as he looked around the table, he discovered that each member of the Anthracite family had been supplied with a similar piece of black carbon. In the eyes of his wife lurked a smile.

"We hear so much about coal that I thought we'd all have some for supper," she hastened to explain, "or would you and the children rather have something else?"

Mr. Anthracite looked again at his lump of coal, got the implication in a flash, then burst into a hearty guffaw.

"You have me," he said. "Take the coal away—I'll promise not to lug business home with me again—much less bring it to the dinner table."

The coal merchant kept his pledge, and in that way became the first charter member of an organization of business men who shook off the coal dust of the day's routine at the moment they closed their office desks and prepared for the journey homeward. When they entered the front door their thoughts had found sunny landings, their interests had been broadened to include family and friends and all the merry adventures of a happy-hearted world.

Laughter of children, greetings of neighbors, contentment bestowed by books are easy to acquire for keeps once a reception room is made for them and a welcome extended. When Mr. Anthracite, after hours, forgot all about his coal, he not only set out on a new road to serenity and happiness, but he also found that more profits awaited him in the coal bin itself.

Editorial Notes

The Sing Sing prison football team won its first football game with a 33-to-0 score. The entrance fees were turned over to the Ossining unemployment fund and, officials report, would have been much more had there been greater seating capacity. The next prison reform bills will really need to include a proper stadium—like those which other big institutions have.

Instead of having legislative, executive and judicial checks and balances, the United States Government—with a Democratic House, an insurgent-controlled Senate and Republican President—seems to have become a matter of check and double check.

The Los Angeles Board of Education has announced a reduction of five cents in school tax rates even though 15,000 additional children enrolled in Los Angeles schools this year. It looks as though the educators were learning their economics.

What a fine time the executor must have had in winding up the estate of the London man who left a hundred clocks.

Railroads, trucks and buses seem to be giving each other quite a run for the public's money.

Economic Imperialism in Japan

By H. B. ELLISTON

SEVERAL months ago democracy scored a great victory over militarism in Japan. Under Premier Yuko Hamaguchi it upheld the theory of Cabinet or parliamentary responsibility in matters pertaining to the Mikado's forces. The contest took place over the London Naval Treaty. Mr. Hamaguchi had instructed the delegates to sign it. The Privy Council, expressing military opinion, held that he had exceeded his constitutional duties, because he had gone over the head of the General Staff. It tried to unseat him, but the redoubtable Premier, backed by press and nation, maintained his ground, with the result that it was the Privy Council, not the Cabinet, that lost prestige.

There was no doubt about the great dimensions of the victory. To see the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Takarabe, one of the delegates to the London conference, taking orders from the Prime Minister, was evidence enough in itself. The usage had grown up in Japan that the Ministers of the Navy and of War owed no allegiance to the Cabinet. They looked for guidance only to the military circle. So powerful had been their influence that they possessed equal rights with the Premier of direct access to their Sovereign. But the main surprise came when Admiral Takarabe publicly championed his Prime Minister. That was indeed the portent of a new day. Though he resigned his post, the resignation was for form's sake, and he did not leave the Cabinet until he had seen the Privy Council, and therefore his own confreres, discomfited.

But today the position is reversed, and the world has been treated to the spectacle of Japanese militarism in the van, with government, press, and nation apparently supporting it.

Why such a sudden change? There is no difference in the structure of the Government. Hamaguchi, it is true, is no longer Prime Minister, but Reigiro Wakatsuki, who took his place, is a Hamaguchi man, committed to the same policy of peace and conciliation. Besides, he was chief Japanese delegate to the London conference. The rest of the Cabinet served under Hamaguchi. Its two leading members, other than Wakatsuki, are Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Junnosuke Inouye, Minister of Finance, both of whom are professing pacifists, Shidehara in particular being regarded as the personification of conciliation, especially toward China.

* * *

The explanation must be sought elsewhere. It is—Manchuria. Touch any Japanese, even Baron Shidehara, on his Manchurian toe, and he will respond immediately. For Manchuria is intimately associated with Japanese self-preservation. Things have gone hard with the Japanese since the World War. With the United States they enjoyed a war prosperity unique among the belligerents, but it was much more artificial than America's. Already declining from the peak of prosperity, Japan had passed through a sharp trial, in which the contribution of the 1923 earthquake must not be forgotten, when she was overtaken by the world-wide economic stringency. She had just returned to the gold standard, the last power to do so.

Her basic economic trouble is the population problem. Japan has an excess of births substantially greater than that of Italy, and very much greater than that of other countries of western Europe. Yet the resources with which she can feed this advancing population are exceedingly meager. Once she hoped that as the result of the acquisition of her privileges in Manchuria she might occupy the new region with her own people. That hope has long been abandoned. There are fewer than 250,000 Japanese in the whole of Manchuria, 90 per cent of whom are located in the Japanese leased territory and the Japanese railway zone, mainly employed as managers, storekeepers, and railway employees. During the time they have been laboriously persuaded to move to Manchuria, the Chinese have been pouring in at a rate which at one time approached a million a year. Now the Chinese population is above 25,000,000. When the Japanese first acquired their privileges in 1905, it was probably about 5,000,000. The colonization race has gone in favor of the Chinese, because no Japanese can compete with them in manual labor.

Japanese immigration to the whole of the Asiatic mainland, indeed, is blocked by these economic forces. On the other side, namely, the North American continent, it is blocked by political forces. Thus the Japanese, when they wish to seek their fortunes overseas, a wish which is not common to them, are driven to the islands south of the Asiatic mainland, or to South America. It will come as a surprise to most people (as it did to me when I looked up the statistics) that the new settlements along the Amazon are witnessing the most rapid percentage of increase in Japanese immigration. But in total figures the departures from Japan do not anywhere near solve the problem created by the arrivals. For the facts, the reader may be commended to a volume just published by the Brookings Institution in Washington, D. C., entitled, "Japan: an Economic and Financial Appraisal," by Dr. Harold G. Moulton. Dr. Moulton assembles a wealth of statistical data in support of his conclusion that Japan's problem is "crucial."

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The Japanese are attempting to cope with it via industrialization. They import raw materials which they pay for with factory goods, and with the profit on the exchange they buy the food to make up the deficit in their home supply. It is the same answer that Great Britain made to her population problem a century ago. Policy is therefore destined to accomplish the two objects of insuring sources of raw materials and of selling fabricated goods.

One of the chief goals in both respects is Manchuria. This area holds the resources that Japan lacks, particularly in that mainstay of industrial civilization, iron ore. But at present Manchuria lacks sufficient population as man power in exploiting Manchurian resources and as buyers of Japanese factory goods. So, when she realized that Manchuria was closed to her as a colonizing area, Japan bent her policy in the direction of encouraging a Chinese influx. Japanese steamers waiting outside Tsingtao offer passages at fantastically low rates to the hard-pressed people of Shantung Province, and when these arrive at the Manchurian port of Dairen the South Manchuria Railway Company does everything possible to pilot them to a new livelihood. But in Japanese estimation the benefits to Japan are possible only by the retention of the treaty privileges that Japan obtained in 1905 and extended in 1915.

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This explains why any attempt to interfere with those rights will rally Japanese democracy behind Japanese militarism. All that Baron Shidehara can do in the circumstances is to keep the military within bounds. He probably has had more success in this connection than Occidentals imagine. But he cannot allow any question mark to fall athwart "Japan in Manchuria." Perhaps the ex post facto mandate to the military would not have been granted so freely but for the economic situation. This, I think, is a very important factor in the Manchurian situation. It has been responsible, it would seem, for the willingness of Japanese statesmen to see the military push Japanese action out of the realm of treaty reinsurance into that of intervention, with the object of forcing the implementation of preëxisting railway concessions. An aggressive policy in Manchuria no doubt was believed to be an expedient method of lifting Japan out of the business slough which has already introduced radical (in Japan they say "dangerous") thoughts to millions of the Mikado's subjects.

The Japanese reaction as a nation must be viewed in great part through these economic spectacles. It is a new kind of economic imperialism. The sword is quite visible. But the best way to persuade the Japanese to put it back in its scabbard is to try to find a place for Japanese economic needs in evaluating the pros and cons of Manchuria.

Notes From Riga

His Bread Comes High

DURING his last stay in Riga, in the spring of this year, Chaliapin, the famous Russian opera singer, was so charmed by the taste of the Latvian rye bread, which reminded him of the Russian black bread, that he asked the owner of the hotel where he was staying to send him this kind of bread regularly to Paris, where Chaliapin is living at present. Every week a parcel with two loaves of Latvian "black bread" is forwarded to him in Paris.

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Where All Are Linguists

There is probably no other town in Europe where foreign languages are so widely spoken among the masses as in Riga. Every chauffeur, every employee of a bank or of a shop, every policeman, must, besides his own language, also speak Russian and German. These three languages are so indispensable in everyday life that most of the Riga children speak them all without having ever studied them, and English and French are taught at the local schools. The youth of Riga can well be called "polyglots."

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Ice Yachts Give Thrill

Ice yachting is very popular in Riga, and ice-yachting races for the championship of Europe are organized here every winter. Hundreds of sportsmen and scores of ice yachts arrive from all northern European countries. The chief thrill of this sport is the great speed attained by these craft on the smooth ice of the Kish Lake near Riga. It is a sight to be remembered when dozens of ice yachts attain a speed of 30 to 40 kilometers an hour, with their white sails glistening in the sunlight, and a blue sky overhead.

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Liberty Tops Autocracy

In the center of Riga, in one of its largest and most frequented squares, the monument of "Latvian Freedom" is now being erected. At the time when Riga still belonged to Russia, a statue of Peter the Great on horseback occupied the same spot. During the World War this statue was taken down and sent inland, as Riga for a long time remained in the active war zone. The statue in question, though of imposing dimensions, was lost. The pedestal of the statue has now been removed to make room for the new monument, but the base will remain as it was. In this groundwork, documents referring to the laying of the first stone of the statue of Peter the Great, signed by the Russian Emperor Nicholas II, are laid. These documents were not, however, removed for fear of demolishing the solid foundation suitable for the new monument. Archæologists of the future will therefore be confronted with a problem when they find under the monument of "Latvian Freedom" documents signed by the Russian Emperor Nicholas II, and which rightly belong to the lost statue.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Prohibition and the I. W. W.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Re: your editorial of October 31, "Prohibition versus Radicalism," I wish to point out a few facts relating to the I. W. W. so that the editorial will not be mistaken in its purpose regarding them. The I. W. W. was decidedly against liquor as a body, and its greatest growth was where liquor was the least free in its flow (legally). The Northwest found them a bigger power than where their headquarters were established. In the dry prairie states they organized the agricultural workers better than any organization previously had attempted.

Nonpolitical, they wisely realized that organization and education were better achievements than politics. That will ever keep them from being confused with the Socialists and Communists. Mention of Haywood's name in connection with them is a thing of the past, and today no personality can make himself big or powerful in that organization, as "my own" or "his own" means nothing therein.

J. A. TAYLOR.

Hollywood, Calif.

A Bank's Generous Action

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am submitting for publication what I consider a very generous and considerate procedure which a local bank performed recently.

The Mayfair State Bank, Chicago, upon investigation, realized their investments were losing money, and that this situation could not under prevailing conditions continue much longer; but, instead of accepting deposits up to the time of closing the bank, the bank notified all its depositors to call and collect 100 cents on the dollar, thereby considering others and forgetting self.

Surely an act of self-forgetfulness in consideration of others is worthy of mention and a good example for other institutions of similar character to follow if their financial affairs are in a like condition.

BERTRAM WEILL.

Chicago, Ill.